

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912. REGD. NO. 2 1008.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO. 178--

BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 29 1929

ONE ANNA

MUSLIM LEADERS TO FIGHT COMMUNALISM.

NO RIGHTS WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITIES

Muslims Must Share in National Struggle

NEW ORIENTATION OF HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS

Central Organisation Formed

ALLAHABAD, July 28. At the resumed meeting of Nationalist Muslim representatives from all over India, it was resolved to form a party called the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, the objects of the Party being promotion of a spirit of nationalism, inducement of Muslims to take a proper share in the national struggle and creation of such relations between the majority and minority communities leading to the former considering the rights of minorities in a spirit of broadminded patriotism.

The Head Office of the Party will be situated at Delhi. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was elected President, Dr. Ansari, Treasurer and Mr. T. Shorvani, M.L.A., Secretary of the Party.

OBJECT OF THE PARTY.

The resolution adopted by the Nationalist Muslims for the formation of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party points out as reasons therefor: that the political struggle started in 1919 has been gradually weakened by intercommunal conflicts, that repeated attempts are being made by different quarters to wean Muslims away from political activities, that the present disruption among the politically-minded Muslims and the consequent apathy of the mass of the Muslim community towards the problem of Indian freedom are due to confused appreciation of the political obligations implicit in the fact of the community being part of the Indian nation, and that the Muslim political activity is now confined under the auspices of the existing Muslim institutions to winning political rights without political responsibility as the main objective, and freedom for the country as a mere incident thereof; hence the Party is formed as objects being to promote among Muslims the spirit of nationalism to develop a mentality which is above communalism and inspire into their greater confidence in Indian national ideals, to induce Muslims to take a proper share in the national struggle, to create such relations between the majority and the minority communities as to lead the former to consider the rights of the latter in a spirit of broadminded patriotism and the latter in that of true nationalism.

Twenty-eight members were elected to the Central body from Bengal, 27 from the Punjab, three from the Frontier, 24 from the United Provinces, 14 from Delhi, 17 from Bihar, ten from Bombay and Sind.

The annual subscription to the Central body, whose headquarters will be at Delhi, is three rupees.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

The Central Executive consists of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President, Dr. Ansari, Treasurer, Mr. T. Shorvani, M.L.A., Secretary, Mr. Basit and Arif Havi, Joint Secretaries. The members of the Central Executive are: Mr. Mahmood Akramkhan, Mujibur Rahman, Dr. Mahmood Alam, Mr. Fahquzzaman, Mr. Abdul Qadir, Mr. Abdullah Brelvi, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Professor Abdul Bari and Shah Muhammad Zubair.

ORGANISING PARTIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

Persons were then selected to organise parties in each province. Those who were selected to organise in the Punjab are Mr. Abdul Qadir, Mr. Mahmood Alam, Mr. Barkat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew. Mr. Mohi-

bir Rahman and Shamsuddin Akram Khan were selected to organise parties in Bengal while Messrs. Brelvi and Monvi Mahomed Ali Yusuf were selected to organise parties in Bombay and Sind.—A. P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

DR. ANSARI ON ITS NEED

ALLAHABAD, July 27. The first meeting of the Nationalist Muslim Party was held here today under the chairmanship of Mr. Abul Kalam Azad. Over thirty Muslims representing several provinces were present.

Dr. Ansari explained the reasons for calling the meeting and dwelt on the necessity of forming the Party.

Mr. Kaliquz Zaman proposed a tentative resolution, during discussion of which many speakers including Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Sherwani, Dr. Mahmood Alam and Mr. Shamsuddin, participated. As the result of the discussion a Committee was formed consisting of Messrs. Abul Kalam Azad, Kaliquz Zaman and Mahomed Alam to draw up the aims and objects of the Party and place it before the next meeting of the Party which comes off to-morrow.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Messages supporting the formation of the Party from the Mahatma of Mahanubad, Mr. Asaf Ali (Delhi), Mr. Barkat Ali (Lahore), Mr. Abdul Salam (Moradabad), Mr. Muhammad Ismail (Gorakhpur), Mr. Shafee Muhammad (Madras), Mr. Brelvi (Bombay), and Mr. Basheer Ahmed (Madras), were read out.

Present among those present at the meeting were: Messrs. Aftabuddin Choudhry, Ghulam Jilani, Jaluddin Hashemy, Sharfuddin Ahmed, Muhammad Kasim (Bengal), Abdul Bari (Bihar), F. H. Ansari (Delhi), Sirajuddin Paricha, Abdul Qadir (Faujdar), Sajdur Rahman and Kidwai (Lucknow), and Abdul Maid Zaidi (Allahabad).—A. P.

INDIAN CUSTOM AND BRITISH LAW

QUESTION OF LORD SINHA'S SEAT IN LORDS

LONDON, July 28. The "Sunday Times" says that the Crown authorities are at present considering the formalities to bring Indian custom into line with British Law in connection with the question of Lord Sinha's seat in the House of Lords.

The newspaper says that there is no question of Lord Sinha, the first Baron's rightful heir, but it understands technical difficulties in the way of his taking his seat are that the latter has married in accordance with Hindu rights and it is believed no marriage certificate such as required by law here exists. Furthermore the registration of birth in India were not enforced when the present Lord Sinha was born, and the birth certificate was not issued.

Lord Sinha in an interview said the matter was still being considered and he was unable to say when the difficulties would be overcome.—Reuter.

PANIC IN HARBIN

Chinese Troops Mutiny

SHOPS AND HOUSES RAIDED

LONDON, July 28. Moscow.—The Tass Agency reports that the Chinese troops at Fushian near Harbin have mutinied and raided shops and merchants' houses. Despite the reassuring statements by the authorities, business houses at Harbin are suspending operations. Many inhabitants are leaving the town.—Reuter.

MR. MADON'S SUCCESSOR

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER SELECT MR. HAJI

BOMBAY, July 27. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber considered today the election of a successor to Mr. Madon to represent the Federation of Indian Chambers in the Banking Inquiry Committee. The Committee had originally recommended Mr. Naliniranjana Sarkar. But when to-day the final selection had to be made, a proposal was made that the Committee should adhere to their original decision and should not divide. But this was not agreed to. It was pressed that as both Mr. Haji and Mr. Sarkar had strong support, Committee's vote should be taken. The voting resulted in the election of Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., by 18 votes to 6 votes cast in favour of Mr. Naliniranjana Sarkar.—Free Press.

M. Briand Agrees To Form Ministry

LONDON, July 27. Paris.—M. Briand has agreed to form Cabinet.—Reuter.

WAR LOAN FRAUD CASE

HUGO STINNES AND OTHERS ACQUITTED

BERLIN, July 28. Hugo Stinnes and three others have been acquitted of the charge of attempting to defraud Government by converting new war loan certificates into old. Stinnes' Secretary, Von Waldow and another have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and another accused fined 3,000 marks.—Reuter.

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE OF SIAM DANGEROUSLY ILL

RARE DRUGS REQUISITIONED FROM INDIA IN AIRPLANES

SIMLA, July 26. It transpires that late on Wednesday night, the Simla Foreign Office received an urgent telegram from the Minister of Siam at Bangkok saying that the heir-presumptive and half-brother of the King of Siam was lying dangerously ill and conveying an appeal from the King that certain rare drugs unobtainable in Siam might be sent from Calcutta by aeroplane. Early next morning two Royal Air Force Vapitis, the only machines in India capable of undertaking the flight in monsoon to Bangkok, were on their way from their frontier stations of Raisalpur and the principal drug was immediately procured from Messrs. Smith Street & Co. of Calcutta and held in readiness in duplicate packets one for each aeroplane. Late last night, however the Foreign Secretary received a further telegram from Bangkok to say that the siamese medical authorities had at last succeeded in procuring the drug and the Vapitis were accordingly stopped halfway on their journey to Calcutta. No news has yet been received of the condition of the Royal patient.—A. P.

TRIBAL REVOLT IN PERSIA

GOVT. ENDEAVOURS TO ARRIVE AT SETTLEMENT

FATE OF BESIEGED PERSIAN TROOPS UNKNOWN

TEHERAN, July 27. Samsam-es-Saltaneh, a veteran Bakhtiari and a former Premier has left Teheran for Bakhtiari with Amir Mofakham on a special mission of endeavouring to arrive at a settlement with the insurgent tribe. Bahadur-es-Saltaneh, one of Bakhtiari chiefs, has died of wounds received in action. The Persian troops who were besieged at Sehdasht are reported to be out of contact with the headquarters, and it is feared that they have either surrendered or have been reduced.—Reuter.

KING PROGRESSING TOWARDS RECOVERY

"LANCET'S" OPINION

LONDON, July 27. The King is understood to be making excellent progress towards recovery and it is hoped that he will soon be able to take exercise outdoors. In the current issue of the "Lancet" it is stated that measures taken to promote the drainage of the abscess were fully justified and have achieved a speedy success. Inconvenience and discomfort of the first few days following any operation are not negligible, but the fact that the King was allowed to sit up for a short period as early as last Monday and for some hours on Tuesday shows how little his general health has been disturbed. The "Lancet" adds: "We are entitled to hope that complete recovery is now only a matter of time, and no further interference will be required."—B. O. W.

HOW TO REMOVE BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. THOMAS'S REMEDY

LONDON, July 27. Mr. Thomas, Minister in charge of Unemployment problem, was present at a luncheon given at Olympia yesterday when it was announced that 400,000 sterling was being spent in extensions and increased facilities in connection with next year's industrial fair. Mr. Thomas said he had come to the conclusion that there was only one solution to the problem of unemployment and that was to enable goods that this country could supply with the best brains and skill in the world to be at the disposal of the world. He had found that the British Trade Commissioners abroad were inadequate. We were handicapped in not having enough British representation abroad. He had decided that the hardiest men must follow this up and send their representatives to co-operate in the work which Government was prepared to do.—B. O. W.

HARRISON IN POLICE CUSTODY

REFUSES TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT

ASANSOL, July 27.

O. W. Harrison, formerly an Assistant Block-signal Inspector, was arrested at Asansol last evening by Mr. G. E. Dodd, Inspector, Government Railway Police, in connection with the murder of W. P. Elder, on identification by Mr. George, Inspector, Standard Oil Company, who had travelled by the same train. Harrison was placed in Court here to-day and refused to make any statement. He was remanded to police custody for a week for further investigation. The Assistant Superintendent of Police of Bilaspur and the Superintendent of Police of Khargpur are at Asansol making investigations.—A. P.

END OF AUTOCRACY!

Return to Parliamentary Govt.

NEW ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

CAIRO, July 27. The newspaper "Al Ahram" publishes what it believes to be a draft Anglo-Egyptian treaty, similar to that published by "El Mokattam". The "Ahram" adds that the duration of the treaty will be 25 years. Britain will support Egypt's application to join the League of Nations. Any divergence of opinion as between Britain and Egypt concerning the interpretation of clauses to be submitted to the League of Nations, and Sudan to be the subject of future negotiation, meanwhile preserving the "status quo" of 1899.—Reuter.

(Note: According to the newspaper "El Mokattam" the Egyptian official circles understand that the British Government view sympathetically the Anglo-Egyptian draft treaty drawn up by Egyptian negotiators where the British High Commissioner in Egypt will become an Ambassador and the Egyptian Minister in London will be raised to the Ambassadorial rank. The Sudan Treaty of 1899 (under which Sudan is to be administered jointly by Britain and Egypt) will be recognised and the debts of Sudan to Egypt will also be recognised. A small portion of the Egyptian Army will return to Sudan.

Also, Britain will agree to the abolition of foreign capitulations and transfer of the powers of Consular Courts to mixed Courts. Britain will relinquish her claims for the protection of minorities and will support Egypt with a force and arms in case of aggression against the latter. Egypt similarly will support Britain. Lastly the British forces will be transferred to the Suez Canal zone. The "El Mokattam" adds that the Labour Government will insist that such a treaty should be ratified by the freely elected Egyptian Parliament.)

CABINET SUB-COMMITTEE

CONSIDERING TERMS OF TREATY

LONDON, July 27. Reuter understands that the proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty as administered by "El Mokattam" are now being discussed by the Cabinet Sub-Committee and Service Department in London though it is stated that "El Mokattam's" version is incomplete and not fully accurate and the proposals have not yet reached the Cabinet. Mah-moud Pasha who is spending the week-end with King Faud may refer to the matter next week.—Reuter.

RHODES MEMORIAL LECTURER

GEN. SMUTS ACCEPTS OXFORD UNIVERSITY'S INVITATION

LONDON, July 27. General Smuts has accepted an invitation of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and the Rhodes Trustees to be Rhodes Memorial Lecturer for the year 1929-30. General Smuts will reside in Oxford during the coming Michaelmas term. The date of his lectures will be announced later.—B. O. W.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON AKYAB FLOODS

RANGOON, July 26. The Commissioner of Arakan Division in a communique regarding Akyab floods points out that serious development is likely owing to failure of seed, paddy supplies from Rangoon. The communique states that the proportion of flooded area likely to be cultivated this year will be nearer to one-third the total area affected rather than two-thirds as was anticipated. The issue of agricultural loans is proceeding.—A. P.

GREAT LANCASHIRE STRIKE

5 Lakhs Men To Down Tools To-day

NEGOTIATIONS WITH EMPLOYERS BREAK DOWN

LONDON, July 28. The Cardroom Operatives subsequently informed the employers that they are unable to continue negotiations, and so three hundred thousand weavers and two hundred thousand spinners and cardroom operatives will be unemployed to-morrow. Thousands of other workers connected with the industry are also affected.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE CRISIS

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH EMPLOYERS

LONDON, July 27. The Cotton Weavers' Amalgama-

tion has definitely refused to continue the wages discussion with the Employers.

The Master Spinners' Federation is now negotiating with the Spinners and Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation in an effort to arrive at a separate settlement.

The Weavers' decision means that unless a last minute settlement is reached, the manufacturing side of the industry affecting 3,00,000 workers will be brought to a standstill on Monday.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF "DEVONSHIRE" ACCIDENT

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL AT VOLO

LONDON, July 28. The seventeenth "Devonshire" victim has succumbed.—Reuter. VICTIMS BURIED AT VELO. Athens.—The victims as a result of the gun accident on "Devonshire" were buried to-day at Volo. There was a most impressive funeral and there were dense crowds. The last honours were rendered by the British sailors and marines and Greek troops.—Reuter.

DOVER TO CALAIS IN A SPEED-BOAT

LONDON, July 28.

The sea was calm but there was very poor visibility when Kaye Don, a racing motorist, proceeded to Calais from Dover and returned in an hour and twentythree minutes in a 200 horsepower speedboat.—Reuter.

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN CALCUTTA

TIMELY ACTION OF AUTHORITIES SAVES SITUATION

CALCUTTA, July 26.

A threatened tramway strike in Calcutta was averted to-day by the timely action of the authorities. At an emergency meeting of the Calcutta Tramways Advisory Committee to-day, details of an attempted stoppage of the service in the morning at 5.15 a.m. was placed by the Agent. He said that one conductor was fined Rs. 250 for running down a bullock cart and causing death of one man and how the Company, spent Rs. 3,004 in fighting the case and he decided to pay the fine. On July 25th it was noticed that efforts were being made by agitators to bring about a lightning strike, on July 26. Due to entire misrepresentation of the Company's action in the matter the majority of drivers at the four depots refused to work at 5.15 a.m. to-day. But owing to the adequate Police arrangements, a full service was maintained with the help of willing workers. Shortly after, the majority of drivers joined work. After discussion the Committee decided to deal with the case of each man charged with irregular conduct in stopping the service, individually, giving them an opportunity to answer, and to punish extreme cases with dismissal.—Free Press.

EDUCATION POSITION IN TRANSVAAL & CAPE

SATISFACTORY

SIR K. V. REDDI'S OPINION

CAPE TOWN, July 26. Sir K. V. Reddi in an interview with Reuter said he had just concluded a visit to the thirty Indian schools in Natal where he had received the utmost courtesy and assistance from the administration and the education authorities. The Government grant in aid of Indian education had been raised from 33 thousand to fifty-six thousand which was the maximum grant on this year's estimates. Fourteen new Government aided schools had been opened and two new Government schools, while the two mission schools had been converted into girls' high schools. The Agent was delighted to say that the building of the Sastri College had been completed and would be opened in February with the commencement of the school term. He had found education position in Transvaal and Cape completely adequate. Sir K. V. Reddi further announced that he was introducing the co-operative movement among the small Indian farmers in Natal.—Reuter.

OWEN YOUNG REPARATIONS SCHEME

MR. SNOWDEN ON BRITAIN'S SACRIFICES AND SUFFERINGS

LONDON, July 26.

"In essence we are called on to foot the bill," declared Mr. Lloyd George initiating the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Owen Young reparations scheme. "Quite so," agreed Mr. Snowden emphasising that the Government was in no way committed to the acceptance of Mr. Young's plan whereby he said that Britain could just get enough to pay annual payments of the interest to America, whereas France after meeting her debt payments would have an annual surplus of twenty-one million sterling. All the other countries would likewise have a surplus. Mr. Snowden declared that Britain had agreed to the scales of German annuities, but would have a lot to say regarding their distribution, because Britain had reached the limits of concession. Her sacrifices had been magnanimous, generous and patriotic, and there would be no more which a determined man could prevent.—Reuter.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 BALES
DRILL KALI SALI CALENDER.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 31st July, 1929 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Narayan Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market in the shop of The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., and by their order and on account and at the risk of the following purchasers:-

On account and at the risk of Mr. N. R. Peress:

21 Bales Drill Kali Sali Calender No. 54700. 24" x 40 yards 8-12 lbs., each bale contg. 25 pieces.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Frain and Jacob Fattal:

21 Bales Drill Kali Sali Calender No. 54700 24" x 40 yards 8-12 lbs., each bale containing 25 pieces.

On account and at the risk of Mr. K. H. Hillel.

15 Bales Drill Kali Sali Calender No. 54700 24" x 40 yards 8-12 lbs., each bale contg. 25 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 123 BALES
DRILL KALI SALI CALENDER.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1929 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Narayan Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, in the shop of the Hindustan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd., and by their order and on account and at the risk of the following purchasers:-

On account and at the risk of Mr. N. R. Peress.

22 Bales Drill Kali Sali Calender No. 64700 24" x 40 yards, 9 lbs., each bale contg. 25 pieces.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Frain and Jacob Fattal:

35 Bales Drill Kali Sali Calender No. 64700 24" x 40 yards, 9 lbs., each bale contg. 25 pieces.

On account and at the risk of Mr. K. H. Hillel.

46 Bales Drill Kali Sali Calender No. 64700 24" x 40 yards, 9 lbs., each bale contg. 25 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

To-morrow (TUESDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Rachel Lodge Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder near Taj Hotel of household furniture and effects, partition, carpets, brass and iron beds, pictures, ice refrigerator, linoleum, clocks, rope furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, utensils, etc.

Property of Mrs. H. Thompson. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

OF THE BEST MADE RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, "ROVER" TOURING MOTOR CAR, ETC.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at 65, Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station specially made seasonwood brass and copper inlaid household furniture by Benjamin comprising drawing-room suites, card tables, plate glass, show cases and compactum wardrobe by Benjamin, and also dining and bed-room Jacobean suites of furniture, gramophone, carpets, chesterfield suites, office tables, clocks, singer machine, electric lamps, glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

(1) "Rover" 5 seater touring motor car. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT FALKLAND ROAD AND GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2457 of 1924 (Dada Currim vs. Ahmed Suleman and anr.) and in Suit No. 966 of 1928 (N. H. Moos vs. Ahmed Suleman and anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th April, 1929. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th August next, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:-

All that piece of Foras free hold land situate on the West side of Falkland Road, admeasuring about 4315 sq. yds., bearing Collector's Old Nos. 306, 407, New Nos. 13828, 13908, Old Survey Nos. 26, 31, New Survey No. 1/6969 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2584, 2587, Street Nos. 384 and (1) (3), Ward Nos. 2588, 2589 (1) Street Nos. 4, 386 and bounded.

On FRIDAY, the 16th August next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:-

All that piece of Foras freehold land with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Grant Road, admeasuring about 4005 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2, New No. A/13465 etc., Old Survey No. 30, New Survey No. 1A/6966 etc. Cadastral Survey No. 189 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2298 etc., Street Nos. 245 (1) (2) (3) etc., and bounded on-

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT SANKLI STREET, 2ND CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 12th August next at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction in one lot on the premises:-

(1) All that piece of leasehold land together with buildings standing thereon situate at Sankli Street, admeasuring about 604 sq. yards, forming portion of a larger piece of land and known as Plot No. 5, bearing Collector's New Nos. 13531 etc., New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549 etc., Cadastral Survey No. 1771 of Byeculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3911 (3) Street No. 6 and bounded on the East by a Private Road, on the West by the property let to Sardar Haji Baboo, on the North by the property of Improvement Trust, and on the South by Plot No. 4 belonging to Abdul Kayum Haibulbhai.

(2) All that piece of leasehold land together with buildings standing thereon situate at Sankli Street, admeasuring about 531 sq. yards, forming portion of a larger piece of land and known as Plot No. 7 bearing Collector's New Nos. 13531 etc., New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, Cadastral Survey No. 1771 of Byeculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3917 (4) Street No. 7 and bounded on the East by a Plot No. 16 belonging to Govindji Kuberdas, on the West by a private road, on the North by Plot No. 6 belonging to Murlidhar Premnath and on the South by Plot No. 8 belonging to Esufally Mahomedally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

DON'T FEAR!

SCORPION STINGS. It removes the pain instantly. Price As. 8. F. stage from 1 to 3 p.m. As. 8. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage. RAJVAID SRI BANANDAS II KAVIRAJ.

151, Harrison Road, Solapur. Telegrams:- "RAJVAID" Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

NORMA SHEARER
in a great
film of Romance
and a career!
The WANING SEX

DID YOU SEE
ROOKIES?

Then you Must Make
It a Point and See

BABY MINE

The Latest
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER
PICTURE
Featuring

KARL DANE and
GEORGE K. ARTHUR.

NEXT WEDNESDAY AT
THE CAPITOL

THE GLOBE

Sandhurst Road

TIME:-5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily

Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays 3-30 P.M.

LAST CHANCE LAST CHANCE.

Love, Romance, Intrigue and Laugh in

"THE

MARK OF ZORRO"

Featuring

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Your favourite star is back again.

Also Laughable Comic.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAME

POMPADOUR

with

DOROTHY GISH

ANTONIO MORENO

A STIRRING TALE.

From the Life of France's most

Colourful Woman, The Cleopatra

of the Court of Louis XV.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

See this Sparkling Comedy of

Youth and Pepl

IT CAN BE DONE.

WITH

GLEN TRYON SUE CAROL

A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.

50 PER CENT. DIALOGUE

50 PER CENT. SOUND EFFECTS

NEW YORK AND LIVER-
POOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 27.
October 18.65-09
December 18.91-06
January 18.83-08
March 19.04-08
May 19.24-08
Middling Spot 18.65-05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 27.
October 18.57-06
December 18.74-07
Middling Spot 18.77-12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
STATISTICS.

New York, July 27.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.
Opening Closing.
July 10.09 10.13-05
August 10.05-05
September 10.03-05
October 9.98 10.01-05
November 9.98-05
December 9.98-05
January 9.95 9.98-05
February 9.95-05
March 9.98 10.02-05
April 10.03-04
May 10.04-05
June 10.03-05
July 10.02-05
Middling Spot 10.52-06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 27.
To-day's Sales.
Bales.
Sales at Liverpool 2,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.
Scinde, Fully Good 6.40-05
Scinde, Fine 6.63-05
Scinde, Superfine 6.90-05
Bengal, Good 6.15-05
Bengal, Fully Good 6.40-05
Bengal, Fine 6.65-05
Omra, Good 7.20-05
Omra, Fully Good 7.50-05
Omra, Fine 7.80-05
Broach, Fully Good 8.50-05
Broach, Fine 8.75-05
Broach, Superfine 9.00-05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27.
To-day's Closing.
July 16.31-04
October 16.33-05
November 16.33-05
January 16.56-07
March 16.79-05
May 16.98-05
Sakkellariadis, F.G.F., Spot 16.95-10

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

London, July 27.
Rizario Santa Fe, per 68 lb. Cargoes
Shipment Paid August 49/7-1/2
Marletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes
Shipment Sellers July 49/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Paid September 52/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Shipment Sellers August/Sept. 53/

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, July 27.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch
Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta
July/Sept. per cwt 11/10-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/-
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/1-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/1-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 27.
Smoked Sheet, Standard.
Ribbed lb. Spot 11-3/16 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 27.
Cotton, Bombay, ton 28/7-1/2
Shipment Sellers July/Aug 28/7-1/2
Castorseed, Bombay, ton 21/7-1/2
Shipment Sellers July/Aug 21/7-1/2
Rapeseed, Toria, ton 21/7-1/2
Shipment Sellers July/Aug 21/7-1/2

LINSEED.

London, July 27.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton 22/0-0
Shipment Sellers July/Aug 22/0-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton 22/0-0
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 22/0-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton 22/0-0
Shipment Hull Sellers July/Aug 22/0-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton 22/0-0
Shipment Sellers July/Aug 22/0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 27.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid August 33/7-1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Sept/Dec. 33/1-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 27.
Today's Rate 44.82
Demand Bill 44.82



**ALL GOOD BUILDINGS
DESERVE
KATNICHMENT
for
PERMANENCE & ELEGANCE**

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32

to 7th Aug.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 5/32 Mail

NEW YORK.

B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS.

Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.

Banks Selling T T 128-5/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 126 1/2

HONGKONG.

Banks Selling D D 135-1/4
Banks Selling D D 163

SINGAPORE.

Banks Selling D D 136 1/2
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4/85 5/16 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 11/16 27th inst.

Japan/London 1/10 23/32 26th inst.

London/Paris 123/70 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34/900 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 25/216 26th inst.

London/Italy 92/75 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:-
Quiet.

Gold 24/4 11 1/2 25th inst.
24/4 11 1/2 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 3/8 25th inst.
24 7/16 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 7/16 25th inst.
24 9/16 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 25th inst.
53 1/8 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 25th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 26th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 13/16 per cent 25th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 26th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:-Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 p.c. Nominal. 3 Mos 2 1/2 p.c. 6 mos. 3 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c. Tone:-Steady.

Tone of Silver:-Steady. China bought and sold. India bought.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day 2-3/4 p.c.
Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market 4-1/2 p.c.
Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 27.
T T Berlin on London Closed
T T Amsterdam on London Closed
T T Brussels on London 64.89
T T Madrid on London Closed
T T Milan on London Closed
T T Bern on London 25.22
T T Paris on London 123.79
T T London on Paris 163.55

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/12.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1935-60 Rs. 90/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/-.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/6.

4 per cent Port Trusts due 1974 Rs. 78/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100/-.

Forward Rates:-2nd August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/2-6 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0 5 per cent 1930/44 Rs. 96/7/0.

Tone of Market:-Quiet, but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 27.
3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 7/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.

One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 p.c.

Tone of Money Market:-Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p.c.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.
Ready Ready
Red leafy Average

Bengal Superfine 235
Bengal Fine 225
Bengal F.G. 220

Sindh-Punjab Fine 225
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 220
Wardha-Hing. Fine 220

Nagpur Savner Fine 220
Yeotmal Fine 220
Arvi Fine 220

Amraoti Fine 225
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 225
Mukapur Fine 225

Khandesh Fine 225
Muthia Fine 225
Muthia F.G. 210

Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. 275
Purna F.G.G.S. 265
Parbani/Sailu F.G.G.S. 265

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rs. ONE

For the First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. — Advertiser Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertiser Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Branch Apply, Stating terms to PROPRIETOR.

A R1764.

WANTED—Experienced and influential SALESMEN, who can bring English, German and Austrian goods indents on pay and commission. Please see UNIVERSAL IMPORTING CO., 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Kamer Building.

A R1777

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Naithebandra, DELHI.

A R1765

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the State Hospital. Pay Rs. 75-100. The appointment to be on probation for one year. Mahomedan preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—H. J. LALA, C.M.O., JASDAN STATE.

A 32580

WANTED—An experienced GEOLOGIST for surveying. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Terms according to qualifications. D. V. SARAIYA, Political Secretary, Dharampur State.

A 32574

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Look here Rajahs, Maharajahs have this Golden Opportunity at this best chance. State Gold and Silver work AMBARI, HOWDAH TANJAN and very high class State Durbar Gold work FURNITURE, for sale. Available only for a short time at Reduced Prices. For particulars Apply to ZAMINDAR of Kapileswarapuram Nuzvid, Kistna District Madras Presidency.

T R1778

A well established Parsee business firm, desires representation in Gujarat and Kathiawar of an INSURANCE firm (Life and Fire). Please write detail terms to Box 2925, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'

T R1770

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Only charges—Rs. 16, 18, 20 and 25. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One CITROEN 1926 Model, 5 passenger touring car in perfect working condition. Can be inspected at EASTERN ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO, 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

32509

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the SHARE AGENT, 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

L R3254.

WANTED.—A JOB PRINTING PRESS, complete with cutting machine, Type, accessories, etc., both English and Gujarathi Type required. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 2926, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'

K 32581

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column, inch per insertion.

1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 58-0-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOUR RACES.

THREE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS (one for first, one for second and one for third class passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 28th and 31st August, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th September, 1929, and 5th, 9th and 12th October 1929.

2. In the event of sufficient passengers not offering to justify three trains a combined 1st and 2nd class Special will be run to the timing of the first class special.

3. For full particulars, see Post-er Notices at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th July, 1929.

32586

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 1st August, 1929 to the 17th August, 1929 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,

B. D. SARDesai,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 25th July, 1929.

32597

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for supply of STATIONERY for Idar State Offices at Himatnagar from 1-10-1929 to 30-9-1930 will be given by Public Auction on 4-8-1929 at Mahakma Khas, Office, Himatnagar. Bidders are requested to be present at one o'clock with samples.

(Sd.) P. S. MASTER,
President, Idar State Council.
32584

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

STEELWORK FOR KATNI MURWARA-REMODELLING ROAD UNDER BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1929, for the supply of steelwork required for the above noted work.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Katni Murwar-Remodelling Road Under Bridge".

3. The prescribed form of tender with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1929.

32583

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned plant which can be inspected at Phusawal on application to the Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Phusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th July, 1929.

32561

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL ENGINES WITH DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO THE TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL, BINA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with specification and conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ENGINES WITH DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO THE TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL, BINA." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th July, 1929.

32562

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA RACING SEASON.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1929, a Week-End Express train for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers, with Dining saloon, will run between Bombay and Poona to the following time table.

DOWN TRAIN. (Fridays only).
V. Terminus Dep: 18-30
Kalyan Dep: 19-19
Karjat Dep: 20-04
Lonavla Dep: 21-16
Kivkee Dep: 22-13
Poona Arr: 22-25

UP TRAIN (Sundays only).
Poona Dep: 19-30
Kivkee Dep: 19-41
Lonavla Dep: 20-43
Karjat Dep: 21-37
Kalyan Dep: 22-19
Byculla Dep: 23-06
V. Terminus Arr: 23-20

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July, 1929.

32594

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 937 of 1929.

SUMMARY SUIT.
Plaint filed this 5th day of June, 1919.

Summons under O.XXXVII r.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BHOJILAL KEVALRAM DAVE, of Bombay Hindu, a merchant, residing at Tardao, without the Fort of Bombay

vs. Plaintiff.

(1.) DWARKADAS NARANDAS, (2.) RAMDAS DWARKADAS, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To, DWARKADAS NARANDAS, the 1st defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted the above suit against you the defendants under O.XXXVII r.2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 4,118-15-0 for principal with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 19th April, 1929, till judgment due to the plaintiff by you the defendants abovenamed in respect of the Agreement, dated 7th March, 1928, and made between the 1st defendant and the plaintiff and the letter, dated 7th March, 1928, from the plaintiff to Narandas Mulji Dreshwala and letter, dated 7th March, 1928, from the 2nd defendant to the plaintiff and copy of the Decree in suit No. 480 of 1929 and the Receipt, dated 19th April, 1929, from Messrs. Choksey and Co. for a sum of Rs. 4,118-15-0 paid by the plaintiff copies whereof are annexed to the Writ of Summons, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,118-15-0 and the sum of Rs. 200/- for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of O.XXXVII r.3 of the said Code. Witness Sir Norman Wright Kemp Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 14th June, 1929.

(Sd.) T. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) FAHEY,

The 14th day of June, 1929.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

32605

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re—SALE OF GOOLA or GOLWAR LANE PROPERTY, bearing Collector's old No. 660, New No. 5587, New Survey No. 8847, Cadastral Survey No. 1357, Fort Division Municipal A Ward No. 2555 and New Street No. 1-3 and admeasuring 121 4/9 square yards or thereabouts.

To,
JAYVANT DATTATRAY BHENDE, Esq.,
NILKANTH DATTATRAY BHENDE, Esq.,
and
DIGAMBER DATTATRAY BHENDE, Esq.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that our client has agreed to purchase the above property from Mr. Abdur Rehman Rehmatulla Sayani. Please let us know within 2 days if you have to say anything in the matter.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1929.
HASAN BAKI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32604

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULLA-BHOY NANJI VELMAHOMED, late an Employee in a Book-shop of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Bhandi Bazar 1st Cooper St. Bombay Deceased.

JENABAI, widow of the deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhandi Bazar, 1st Cooper St. Bombay, for the use and benefit and limited to the period of minority of Ebrahim, the minor son of the said deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 18th day of July, 1929.
JENABAI, widow,
Petitioner in person.

32603

STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness Lustre and brightness equal to genuine DIAMONDS DULL.

Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.
S. J. SUBRAMANIAM CHETTY & CO.,
Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants
TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.)
Tel:—"STARLO"

PHTHISIS

Dr. Banerjee's New Specific
SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. Early cases made fit for work in 3 months. Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. (Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. "Hillway, DEOGHAR"

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.)

THE Free Press of India, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorised Capital : . . . Rs. 3,00,000
Subscribed Capital to-date : Rs. 1,15,500
Paid-up Capital to-date : Rs. 1,14,000

Divided into 600 shares of Rs. 500 each payable as follows:
Rs. 250 on application and Rs. 250 on allotment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A. (Chairman), Merchant, Fort, Bombay.

Hon'ble Sir, PHIROZA SETHNA, Kt. O.B.E., Merchant, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR M.L.A., Barrister, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. S. D. BIRLA, M.L.A., Merchant, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Mr. WALCHAND HIRACHAND, C.I.E. Merchant, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Mr. S. SADANAND, (Managing Director), Journalist, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MANILAL AND KHER.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. D. A. DOOMASIA & CO.,
No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

No. 70, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Free Press of India News Agency was established in January, 1925. It was founded by Mr. S. Sadanand to supply a long-felt national want for an independent national News Agency. Till the advent of Free Press of India there was a virtual monopoly in the collection and dissemination of news.

The Free Press of India Ltd. was registered on 1st April 1926 as a private limited liability company with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 lakh divided into 200 shares of Rs. 500 each with the primary object of taking over the Free Press of India News Agency from Mr. S. Sadanand and carrying on the business of a News Agency and all similar and incidental trades thereto specified in the memorandum of association.

The total cost of acquisition amounted to Rs. 11,896-13-0. Rs. 4,488-13-0 was paid in cash in payment of liabilities in excess of assets as on 1st April 1926. Rs. 7,408-0-0 was paid by allotment of 11 fully paid-up and 7 partly paid-up shares. Of these, five fully paid-up shares were allotted to Mr. S. Sadanand, representing the only consideration which he accepted for himself. The other allotments were against payments made to Mr. S. Sadanand to carry on the Free Press activities before registration of the Company.

Free Press of India has been making steady progress since its inception. It maintains an all-India organisation and an organisation in London for collection and dissemination of news. It collects and disseminates monthly on an average 2½ lakhs of words. Most of the leading Indian-owned daily newspapers in the country subscribe to the Free Press of India services.

Free Press of India stands for EFFICIENCY, INDEPENDENCE and IMPARTIALITY.

In the opinion of the Directors, The Free Press of India services may be expected to become self-supporting at the end of three years. With a view, therefore, to provide for the maintenance of the Free Press of India services with unimpaired efficiency on a

permanent basis and also to extend the organisation and scope, the capital of the Free Press of India, has been increased to Rs. 3 lakhs. The Company has also been converted into a public limited liability company in response to representations made to the Directors that a private limited liability company permits only 50 share-holders and that a larger circle of well-wishers and sympathisers of the Free Press of India would like to participate in contributing towards the capital. The Directors and their friends have subscribed and paid up over Rs. one lakh as share capital.

The qualification of a Director is the holding in his own right not less than four shares in the capital of the company.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment has been fixed by the memorandum of association at Rs. 1 lakh which has been already subscribed.

No commission is paid or is payable.

Preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 500.

The Directors have no interest in the Company except as large shareholders. Under the articles of association, the remuneration of the Directors shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meetings, but since the inception of the Company, the Directors have rendered their services honorarily. Mr. S. Sadanand, the Managing Director and the Managing Editor, however, has been drawing an allowance determined by the Board of Directors from time to time. The present allowance of Mr. S. Sadanand is Rs. 200 per month with free quarters.

Copies of memorandum and articles of association can be had on application at the Registered Office of the Company.

Applications for shares should be addressed to the Managing Director, Free Press of India Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER
SERVICE.P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLE,
LES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY
ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden	Tons
1929			
2 Aug	Ranapur		18,601
10 "	Macedonia	At	11,120
17 "	Naldora		18,088
24 "	Ranapur		18,601
31 "	Macedonia		11,120
7 Sept	Naldora		18,088
14 "	Ranapur		18,601
21 "	Macedonia		11,120
28 "	Naldora		18,088
5 Oct	Ranapur		18,601
12 "	Macedonia		11,120
19 "	Naldora		18,088
26 "	Ranapur		18,601
3 Nov	Macedonia		11,120
9 "	Naldora		18,088
16 "	Ranapur		18,601
23 "	Macedonia		11,120
30 "	Naldora		18,088
7 Dec	Ranapur		18,601
14 "	Macedonia		11,120
21 "	Naldora		18,088
28 "	Ranapur		18,601
5 Jan	Macedonia		11,120
12 "	Naldora		18,088
19 "	Ranapur		18,601
26 "	Macedonia		11,120
3 Feb	Naldora		18,088
10 "	Ranapur		18,601
17 "	Macedonia		11,120
24 "	Naldora		18,088
3 Mar	Ranapur		18,601
10 "	Macedonia		11,120
17 "	Naldora		18,088
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City & Suburbs

PUBLIC JYANESHWARI CLASS.
Swami Gunatitanada of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct Pracharana on Jyaneswari in Marathi in the Saraswat Colony, Santacruz, to-day, (Monday), at 9 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION
Owing to a general breakdown, all telegraph wires between Karachi and Jungahli traffic are subject to delay.

BHANDARI STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.
Free tuitions will be given from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. to a limited number of Bhandari students of sixth and seventh standards by graduates at the night coaching classes to be commenced soon in the Girgaum Centre. A special free English class will also be opened for adults desirous of acquiring sufficient knowledge of English. Intending applicants should apply for particulars to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, 4-7 Maricar Buildings, 11 Khetwadi, Bombay 4.

PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION FOR INDIA-CHINA.
The Consul for France writes:—A Philatelic Association has been recently formed in Indo-China under the name of the Association Amicale Philatelique Indochinoise (A. A. P. I.).

All correspondence to this Association can be addressed to, 118, Rue Paul Blanche, Saigon (Cochinchine).

Parsi Federal Council.
Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council, Dr. Jamshedji D. Munsifi, Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, will deliver a public lecture for the Parsees on "Social Customs and Present Degeneration of the Parsees" at the Bombay Sanitary Association's Hall, situated at Princess Street near the Queen's Road side, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Ardesir R. Dabul L.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has kindly consented to preside. Doctors, Kavasji E. Dadachanji, M. E. Pavri, S. S. Batiwalla, and Mr. J. J. Vundadali have also consented to make short speeches on the subject. All Parsees are most cordially invited to attend as the matter is very important for them and such functions are very rare.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI IN BOMBAY.
Maulana Mahomed Ali is arriving in Bombay to-day and it is expected will give evidence before Riots Enquiry Committee.



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WORCESTERSHIRE
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HIGH COURT

EMBEZZLEMENT OF TRUST MONEY

SENTENCE ENHANCED ON APPEAL

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Wild at the High Court enhanced the sentence to 2 years rigorous in the case of two brothers who were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Port Trust Bonds of Rs. 14,500 and 3-1/2 p.c. Government Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 16,000.

The father of the accused was a partner with the late Govindji Corji and after the death of the father the accused continued in a position of trust. Govindji died about 35 years ago and his widow invested a part of his estates in a charity and appointed five trustees including the two accused. She entrusted the funds together with the Government papers Port Trust bonds. The accused did not pay interest after 1926 and it was found that they had utilised the money for their private use.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced both the accused to 3 months and a fine of Rs. 500. In appeal, their Lordships enhanced the term to 2 years and maintained the fine.

ECHO OF BOMBAY RIOTS

5 HINDUS CHARGED WITH MURDER OF PATHANS

At the Criminal sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Allson and a special jury, 5 Hindus (1) Jayanandan Pansaranga, (2) Harji Poonja, (3) Sitansing Surjasing, (4) Waghji Karu and (5) Laxman Karu were put up on charges of rioting, and murder.

The accused are alleged to have killed three Pathans at Mazgaon on February 6, during the communal riots.

Mr. D. P. Mulla, Acting Advocate General appears for the Crown. Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr. M. S. Pandit, Mr. Purshottam, and Mr. Sorab Banaji appear for the accused.

The case is proceeding.

GANG AND DACOITY CASES

11 ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, Bombay, has concluded the hearing of the Gang and Dacoity Cases which he was specially appointed to try. One of the accused has been discharged and 11 of them have been committed to the Sessions on various charges.

On the conclusion of the cases Mr. R. B. Vallani, Counsel for the prosecution, thanked his Worship for his uniform courtesy and complimented him on his rapid disposal of the cases which was unprecedented as he had finished these cases much in advance of the time allotted to him. He said that was due to his Worship's quick grasp and experience of criminal work.

Mr. Azad, on behalf of the accused, associated himself with what the prosecution counsel had said and added that his Worship had been very fair and considerate to the accused throughout the proceedings, and that he had conducted the enquiry in a very able way.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA WORK IN CITY

YOUTH LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION

Volunteers of the Bombay Youth League were busy on Sunday morning doing splendid boycott propaganda work. A procession consisting of about 50 youths started from Mr. Nariwan's place and wound its way through various localities preaching the gospel of Hindu-Muslim unity, boycott of foreign cloth, and collecting funds for the Meerut Defence Fund.

YOUTH LEADERS ADDRESS MEETINGS

The procession was headed by youths bearing banners with bold slogans like "Boycott British cloth to defeat British Imperialism", "Join the Congress and the Youth League" and "Win Swaraj". Mr. Y. J. Meheralli and other youth leaders addressed meetings at no less than 23 street corners. The procession received excellent reception and crowds cheered the youths at various places including Null Bazar and Golpitha where they were virtually "mobbed".

Spontaneous response to the Meerut Fund was also found, and men dropped copper and silver coins in the small sealed boxes provided for the purpose. The procession passed through the following localities: Sandhurst Road, Golpitha, Null Bazar, Gutaiwadi, Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Bhaleshwar, Kalbadevi and back.

The youth leaders delivered addresses in four languages explaining the significance of boycott of foreign cloth, and impressing upon the people the necessity of joining the Congress in large numbers.

EXPANSIVE HINDUISM

THE IDEAL RELIGION OF LOKMANAYA TILAK

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S APPEAL TO YOUNGER GENERATION

"Expansive Hinduism" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. M. R. Jayakar delivered before a large gathering at the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaum, on Thursday evening.

Mr. Jayakar in the course of his speech said:

To-day being the occasion sacred to the memory of Lokmanaya Tilak, I will speak to you on something which was near and dear to his heart. Possibly you are all aware of the story of his life which was mostly concerned with politics. You may not, at least some of you, be aware of what was still dearer to him than politics, to which he very often referred in his private conversations, namely, the idea of spreading Hinduism not in the narrow sense of that word, but in the larger sense, in the sense in which the Geeta describes it. You will find that in the Geeta the word "Hindu" is nowhere used from one side of the cover to the other and you will also see in books older than the Geeta that Hinduism has nowhere been described as the religion of the Hindus. It has always been described by those who dealt with that religion, as the old and ancient faith, in the sense that it has always come down from time immemorial, not as the possession of a particular community or even of a particular country, but as the treasure house of experiments made by several individuals from time to time who have contributed to that science their discoveries, and which has descended from generation to generation, and has been espoused by those who were its temporary spokesmen from time to time.

A SOURCE OF SOLACE TO ALL

Though it is the religion of the Hindus the ancient law-givers always considered it to be a solace not to any particular community but to all who professed it. And what I wish to speak to you this evening is about the vast cultural gentility which the Hindus always pushed forward not in the name of his own religion but as the common output of the whole humanity. It was in that sense that Lokmanaya Tilak conceived the Hindu religion. What I am proposing to speak to-night is something more practical.

WHAT LOKMANAYA SAID.

Once Lokmanaya was asked: "If you were going outside India to spread India's message what book will you carry with you which has the power of carrying persuasion to every clime and every community?" And his reply was "the Bhagavad-Geeta, which would carry light into the mind of every intelligent person."

"I can go with that book from region to region," continued Lokmanaya, "from country to country, individual to individual and then spread the cultural vision of my religion."

In that sense, expansive Hinduism is of public interest but not in the sense that it is a religion or cult which goes to add to the strength of persons for the purpose of political motives.

THE REVOLTING SIDE OF CONVERSIONS.

I was asked yesterday in my examination before the Riots Enquiry Committee, "Why can't Hinduism regard with perfect equanimity and composure a few hundreds straying away every year from its fold? Hinduism has got 22 cores of people and what does it matter if a few men and women stray away from Hinduism?" My answer was, and I repeat it here because it was not appeared in public print with all the enthusiasm and spirit in which it was uttered: "So far as the Hindus are concerned they represent even a single Hindu, man, woman or child, going out of its fold, not owing to any natural transformation of sentiments or faith, but merely out of hunger, force, deception or some other causes which have nothing to do with religion. Hinduism will not tolerate whatever the consequences may be, any other religion making ravages on its fold, not from any causes of a psychological or religious character, but by tempting the men and women, from causes of hunger and thereby taking them out of the Hindu fold."

RELIGION WITHOUT VIGOUR.

I want you to adopt this attitude of mind. We are an unfortunate set of people to-day and I have seen people who are in the best of lives, but still seem unwilling to admit that they are Hindus. I have not seen any Englishman or Mahomedan, however high his position may be, who when the time comes and the occasion requires, is afraid of saying that he is a Christian or Mahomedan. But among Hindus I have come across many people who I rather suspect their heads than admit that they are "staunch Hindus". This clearly shows that there is an absence of complete vigour in our religion at the present moment.

TORN ASUNDER BY INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

The census report also goes to prove the same thing. According to it the Hindus in 1881 were 7,561 per ten thousand and in 1922 they

WE DO NOT WANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Muslim Youths Prefer Rubbing Shoulders With Other Youths

MR. JINNAH'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR NATIONALISM

"Muslim youths are sound nationalists." This declaration made by the Muslim youths was warmly endorsed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the celebration of the Annual Social Gathering of the Muslim Students' Union held in the Anjuman-I-Islam Hall, on Sunday evening. Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Union was "At Home" and presided over the occasion. A large and representative gathering including a number of Muslim ladies attended the function. Prominent among those present were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Sheriff Devji Kanji, S. A. Brelvi, M. A. M. Kaji, Principal Tannan, Faiz B. Tyebji, Shaikat Ali, K. Natarajan, Professors K. T. Shah, Rao, D'Andrade, Sathe, Mr. Fazal Moazzam and others. The presence of several Khopra ladies in a public meeting for the first time was a prominent feature of the meeting.

Before the proceedings commenced the guests were treated to light refreshments and the accompaniment of a delightful orchestra.

UNION'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. A. M. Merchant, the Secretary of the Union, in giving a brief resume of the activities of the past year said that the Union had always maintained a nationalist outlook. A number of interesting lectures by eminent persons were arranged. Debates, conversational meetings, tournaments in chess, drafts and ping-pong and a bright trip to Nova constituted the activities of the Union.

ORATORICAL COMPETITIONS.

He wished particularly to mention the various competitions that were arranged to develop the oratorical powers of their members. In this competition both the first and the second prize winners selected as their subject the "communal spirit in Indian politics." Both speakers strongly condemned communalists who were poisoning the public life of this country and eloquently preached the gospel of nationalism. (Applause.) This, he said, was the proof that Muslim youths were sound nationalists. (Renewed cheers.)

LECTURES DURING YEAR.

Proceeding, the speaker referred to the various lectures that were arranged during the year including that of Mr. M. C. Chagla's on "Why Muslims should accept the Nehru Report" and lectures by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Bishop Arundale. The Union had two conversational meetings which they discussed with Mr. M. A. Jinnah the burning problems of the day.

The speaker took the opportunity of congratulating the Trustees of the Mahomedan Education Trust Society for the very useful work they were doing in the field of Muslim education. At present a large number of Muslim students were able to prosecute their studies just because of the help they were getting

descended to 6,841. Between 1911 and 1921 the Christians rose by seven lakhs. Taking the abnormal decrease in the Hindu population we are perfectly safe in saying that Hinduism is unconscious of its depredations and losses every year. Such is the condition of the Hindu society to-day. We are torn asunder by our own dissensions.

Only the other day the Non-Brahmins were asked to join the Land League started in Poona, but they refused to join it because it was started by the Brahmins and they feared that the Brahmins might use it for a campaign of non-payment of taxes. I am not blaming them for it, but I am only pointing out to you how strong is the hatred between the different sections of the Hindu community. This is the way Hinduism is losing every year.

APPEAL TO YOUNGER GENERATION.

Hinduism is without changing its faith must alter its methods. There is no use resting on your oars and boasting of your past exploits. I want to ask you, particularly the younger generation to study Hinduism as a great religion with a large absorbing power. It is like the sponge and I want you to study that aspect of it, namely, its power of absorption. I can tell you that there is no religion, not even the sciences, which has a power of slow and intelligent absorption as Hinduism has got it. It gradually absorbs men, converts them and completely changes them. It absorbs them in the form of liquid, throwing away the chaff. It even takes their own deities. From among the aborigines it took the deity of Kali, the killer, and gradually began increasing and purifying the contents of that particular expression. The same Kali remained, but her characteristics were changed until in the hands of Sankaracharya she became the "Jagannatha", the mother of the world. In his later stages, he became the kind-hearted worshipper of every household.

CAUSES OF TEXTILE DEADLOCK

"INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES AND INTIMIDATION OF WORKERS"

MR. MODY'S DIAGNOSIS

At the resumed inquiry into the Bombay textile dispute, on Saturday, Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, further cross-examined Mr. Deshpande, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union.

RIVALRY BETWEEN UNIONS.

Asked why the other unions did not join the general strike called by the Girni Kamgar Union, Mr. Deshpande said that there was some sort of a rivalry between his Union and the other unions and the latter thought it was an excellent opportunity for them to increase their membership if the Girni Kamgar Union was smashed as a result of the strike.

MR. MODY THEN REFERRED THE WITNESS TO THE ISSUE OF THE "MAJOR BANDHU".

Mr. Mody then referred the witness to the issue of the "Major Bandhu", dated April 21, in which a passage occurred in the form of a warning to the workers against going on strike. The passage ran as follows: "Naturally there must be strong reason to declare a general strike to-day. None can say that there is such reason. The cause of the general strike is that the Spring, Textile and Century Mills of Wadia Brothers have been working again with old and new hands. To bring forward this as an excuse to declare a general strike is to play with the lives of 150,000 men."

LAND REVENUE REPORT

A DEPUTATION FROM BOMBAY SUBURBS

VILE PARLE, July 24.

The Vile Parle Notified Area Committee has decided to arrange a Deputation of all the Local Self-Government Bodies in the Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts to wait upon the Minister for Local Self-Government and Revenue Member and other authorities for suggesting amendments to the Land Revenue Code in the interests of the local bodies. It demands the abolition of the non-agricultural assessment within the limits of Municipalities and Notified Area Committees. It also demands that the power of giving permissions to erect buildings on agricultural or non-agricultural land and framing building rules and regulations for securing public sanitation should be exclusively vested in the Municipalities and Notified Area Committees and the concurrent authority now exercised by the Collectors for the above purposes should be abolished.

MATHERAN NEWS

CHARMING WEATHER AND DELIGHTFUL SCENERY DRAW MORE VISITORS

(From Our Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, July 27.

Since last week there has been a spell in the weather, and the general appearance of the hill is exceedingly delightful. The hill is rolled in an evergreen carpet everywhere and the water-falls present a pleasant spectacle to the eyes. Off and on there is sunshine and almost every week-end visitors take advantage of the present charming weather.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

The popularity of the hill station has been much enhanced by the facilities afforded by the Matheran Steam Tramway even during the wet season. Under the guidance of the present enterprising management, there is a regular weekly service of train and rail-motor, the latter having proved a real blessing to the visitors who get more comfort and quicker travelling. The total rainfall up-to-date is about 75 inches against 86 inches for the corresponding period last year.

Only a fortnight ago, there was equally weather in Matheran, and a number of trees were uprooted. No other damage was, however, done.

Among this season's visitors are: Messrs. Ardesir B. Dabsh, Romaji A. Wadia, H. Kolyar, Batlibhai, Lord, and Sorabji Panday.

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The
Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1929.

A Wise Decision

All things considered, the All-India Congress Committee has acted wisely in deferring the final decision on the proposed boycott of Councils till the Lahore session of the Congress. The main reason for such a course is stated in the very resolution on the subject, namely, that a considerable body of Congress members of the Legislatures and many others outside were altogether opposed to such a boycott at the present time. It would nevertheless have been possible to get a snap vote in favour of the boycott. But such a vote, however, would probably have caused serious controversies, discontent and even discipline among Congressmen, most prejudicial to the constructive work the Congress has undertaken. The A. I. C. C. rightly decided to concentrate attention on the work of preparing for future Non-Co-operation instead of prematurely taking up Non-co-operation piecemeal. It should, therefore, be noted that such concentration alone will justify the A. I. C. C.'s decision.

Though the final decision on the question of Council boycott is deferred, the trend of feeling is unmistakable towards the boycott and indeed towards a vigorous programme of Non-co-operation in the near future. The preamble to the A. I. C. C. resolution clearly states: "This meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is of opinion that the time has come when national efforts should be concentrated on the preparation of the country for a campaign of non-violent Non-co-operation after December 31, 1929, and agrees with the Working Committee that all the Congress members of the various Legislatures, Central and Provincial, should resign their seats to give effect to this campaign." The resolution further states: "This Committee further desires the public in general and members of Legislatures in particular to prepare for a complete withdrawal from the Legislatures should such a course be necessary on and from January 1." In moving the resolution Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand appealed to the Committee to allow the Swarajists to work in the Councils for the present but on the other hand said: "But it must be clearly understood that they must all withdraw from the Legislatures on 1st January, if meanwhile the repressive policy was not removed and their demand was not accepted." He added significantly "If on 31st December the Congress adopted Independence as the creed, then 'ipso facto' all

Council work of Congressmen would cease."

As things are moving Non-Co-operation in one form or another seems destined to come. Mr. Bose did not exaggerate when he remarked that "the fundamental point of agreement behind the resolution was that, as things stood at present, the only method of achieving Swaraj was non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes or both." None likes Non-Co-operation for the sake of it but there seems to be no escape from it. And when it comes, the people will be at least as well prepared for it as they were in 1921, with the added incentive of the Bardoli experience. But the preparation would be infinitely better if during the next few months Congressmen, relieved of the Council controversy, could wholeheartedly throw themselves into the programme of strengthening the Congress and the boycott of foreign cloth. Without a fair measure of success in these two items and without completing the communal settlement it is idle to expect complete success from any programme of Non-co-operation.

Panicky Legislation

We hope the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council will combine to declare their strongest disapproval, and secure the rejection, of the two measures the Government of Bombay are introducing in the Council for the purpose of dealing effectively with "criminal intimidation" and rioting. The Bill "to make the offence of criminal intimidation cognizable in times of emergency" and the Bill "for safeguarding life and property in the Presidency area in times of emergency" may bear the appearance of special legislation meant to provide for particular emergencies, but the public is well aware how legislation of this emergent type has a way of sticking like a limpet to the Statute Book and "emergencies" may be declared to exist whenever it suits the Executive. Popular representatives in the Legislature must take care to see that the Executive is not provided with powers which may be abused, particularly in view of the fact that "Law and Order" is still a reserved subject. In the Bill which seeks to make criminal intimidation a cognizable offence the Government propose "to take powers to enable the police to deal effectively with the offence of criminal intimidation in certain areas of the Bombay Presidency." Government have still to prove to the satisfaction of the public that intimidation exists to such an alarming extent that it cannot be effectively dealt with under the existing law which makes it non-cognizable by the police. The public has every reason to apprehend that the additional powers proposed to be conferred on the police will enable blackmailers to reap a rich harvest and will lead to vexatious interference with the liberties of the citizen. Nor is there any guarantee that, on occasions of political excitement, this power will not be abused by the authorities to suppress legitimate political activities.

As regards the other Bill which, according to the statement of objects and reasons, is "based entirely on Bengal Act III of 1926", popularly known as the Goonda Act, there will be considerable misgiving in the public mind whether the remedy proposed will not be worse than the disease. The Government have discovered, as an experience of the recent riots, that a summary remedy is required by which bad characters who are "a danger or a cause of alarm to peaceful citizens" can be removed from the Presidency area. They claim that the powers they possess under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and under the Bombay City Police Act of 1902 are inadequate to allow them to act effectively under emergencies. The public experience

during the recent riots was that Government did possess adequate powers to round up and detain bad characters, but that they were dilatory in using those powers. Panicky legislation of the type proposed by Government runs the danger of arming an Executive not responsible to the people with further unnecessary and dangerous powers and the Bombay Legislative Council will serve the true interests of the Presidency by rejecting it.

False and Malicious

Ever since the establishment of the Congress Muslim Party, Maulana Shaukat Ali has been carrying on, in the columns of the "Khilafat", a vendetta against the Editor of this journal, for the crime of having helped to form it. Not content with the campaign of vilification and for lack of argument, he has dragged into the controversy the name of the "Bombay Chronicle" which he falsely and maliciously describes as the organ of Mr. Jayakar and the Hindu Maha Sabha. Mr. Jayakar resigned membership of the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" over four years ago. Neither he nor any representative of the Hindu Maha Sabha has anything to do with the proprietorship of the "Bombay Chronicle". The "Bombay Chronicle" is proud to be an organ of Indian Nationalism. The sheet-anchor of its policy has been and will continue to be to wage an uncompromising war against communalism, whether Hindu or Muslim. As such it does not approve of the establishment of any communal organisations for purposes which can best be served by non-denominational organisations. But it considers its duty to support all those activities of the Hindu Sabha, which seek to conserve all that is best in Hinduism and which conduce to national welfare and solidarity. It also similarly considers its duty to support all those activities of any Muslim organisation which seek to conserve all that is best in Islam and which conduce to national welfare and solidarity. We regard it as a measure of the success with which "The Chronicle" has upheld the cause of true nationalism that it has evoked the impotent wrath of Muslim communalists like Maulana Shaukat Ali on this occasion just as on other occasions it has also evoked the unreasoning fury of certain Hindu communalists.

Poincare's Retirement

M. Poincare, the French Premier who has been successful in weathering many a political storm and has held together a Cabinet the divergent and mutually suspicious elements in which made his task of administration extra-ordinary difficult, was obliged on medical grounds to resign the premiership on Saturday. His retirement on the eve of the negotiations for the final settlement of the inter-allied debts question is particularly unfortunate. His oratorical powers and political resourcefulness actually gave up his position with all its bright prospects and insisted that he had fulfilled the condition of poverty. The Army's Founder put him to the test by sending him to work in one of the worst slums of London. Tucker overcame the difficulties and proved himself to be of good fighting quality. Eventually, in 1882 he was sent with three others to commence Salvation Army work in India. He was given the rank of Major.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS HOW INDIA SUFFERS FROM BRITISH ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

(By B. M. D.)

VII.

In this article we dedicate a few striking instances of the galling and glaring Racial Discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government of India, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the Coastal Trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical, hysterical and insulting propaganda against the policy of Racial Discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in the Haji Bill.

SELFISH POLICY.

The following extracts are taken from the Presidential address of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to the 5th session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held at Madras in 1927:—

"Britain has throughout been primarily concerned with maintaining the Indian market for her manufacturers. Her political power has been used for the promotion of this object. The small band of merchant adventurers who came out to India, we are told, intended only to carry on lucrative trade. The political power which they acquired was used for this purpose. It is true that in the year 1858 the Crown of Britain took over the direct control of the administration of India. The question is whether in the economic sphere any change took place by the assumption of responsibility by the Crown. The power which was centered in the Directors of the East India Company was transferred to the British Parliament in theory, but in practice, the Secretary of State for In-

dia-in-Council has merely taken the place of the Board of Directors of the East India Company. This Board, now called the Secretary of State-in-Council, still controls the fiscal policy of India, and the British officials who are carrying on the administration of the country are required to carry out the orders of the Board."

"So far as the British Dominions are concerned, they are fiscally autonomous and regulate their policy primarily in their own interests. The benefit which accrues to Britain from her Dominions is in the nature of such preference as they may from time to time give to her. With regard to other parts of the Empire, especially India, whose political destiny she is controlling, she determines the fiscal policy applied to them."

INDIA, THE DUMPING GROUND.

"British bankers and manufacturers interests are predominant in determining the policy which is pursued in this country. Britain is governed by the 'Vote'. The banking and manufacturing interests command tremendous political power, by means of the 'Vote', and Governments who are kept in power by the help of that 'Vote', cannot but surrender to the immediate demands of this power."

"Britain does not appear to have applied her mind to the development of the economic resources of the country (India). All that she has been concerned with is the immediate sale to India of increased quantities of her manufactured goods. She imposed upon India, I dare say in the conscientious discharge

(Continued on page 10)

LATE COMMISSIONER F. DE LATOUR BOOTH- TUCKER

HIS STRENUOUS SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY

(By Lt.-Col. DAYASAGAR.)

The late Commissioner Booth-Tucker was born in Mongry in this country and after making a very good record in the Indian Civil Service was so anxious to spend all his time and valuable talents for the uplift and Salvation of the very lowest and neediest of the people, that on reading in a copy of "The War Cry" published by The Salvation Army in England, he was so greatly impressed by the spirit of its Guard and of the success obtained by that organization that he determined to see General William Booth and offer himself for service in its ranks. General Booth at first was not inclined to accept him. He wanted labourers, men and women used to toil and hardship; but when Frederick de Latour Tucker actually gave up his position with all its bright prospects and insisted that he had fulfilled the condition of poverty. The Army's Founder put him to the test by sending him to work in one of the worst slums of London. Tucker overcame the difficulties and proved himself to be of good fighting quality. Eventually, in 1882 he was sent with three others to commence Salvation Army work in India. He was given the rank of Major.

MODEST BEGINNINGS.

The Bombay papers had not been silent regarding the imminent attack which was to be made by The Salvation Army upon this city and the populace were rather taken aback when they found the "Army"

of invaders consisted of only four persons! From the very commencement crowds of people of all castes and creeds assembled at Crawford Market and other vantage points to hear and see the ex-Civilian as in Indian attire he proclaimed his message.

CONVICTED.

"He was clapped into Byculla 'House of Correction' for obstructing the road near Crawford Market. At the time this was a wide piece of open ground, the present Police Headquarters at that time having not been erected, and it is difficult to imagine how any obstruction could have possibly taken place. The Judge decided that it had, so Tucker went to prison, where he spent a whole month. The Indian leaders enthusiastically took his part, and among those who championed his rights was the celebrated Keshab Chandra Sen of the Bramo Samaj. On his release a huge crowd escorted him from jail when he straight way held another huge open-air meeting. After the chief cities of India and Ceylon had been visited, in the year 1884, Major Tucker and his lieutenants while on their way to the Punjab, stopped at Ahmedabad, and at the request of some of the people some meetings were held in the city and in a village near by resulting in a number of people showing their repentance for sin in a most striking and

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

Bullying His Masters.

Mr. Henderson's lengthy and effective reply to Mr. Baldwin's speech on Friday which drew attention to "matters of gravity arising out of the resignation of Lord Lloyd" gives the public for the first time a glimpse into the bullying methods adopted by this apostle of British Imperialism towards his masters at Whitehall throughout his career at Cairo. The extracts which the new British Foreign Secretary read from correspondence exchanged between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Lloyd indicate that the Baldwin Government had as Britain's representative at Cairo a man who made no secret of the "unbridgeable gulf" in outlook between him and the Government he was sent out to serve. He obstructed the endeavours of Sir Austen Chamberlain to promote a liberal policy, according to Tory lights, of course, in Egypt and the Baldwin Government had to snub him by informing him that they had "no desire to fear up the Egyptian Constitution". Mr. Churchill in his mischievous comments on Mr. Henderson's speech waxed eloquent over the plight of administrators "who refuse to lead themselves to sloppy surrender and retreat" but the fact remains that in getting rid promptly of Lord Lloyd the Labour Government have considerably raised their prestige by showing to the whole world that they will not make "a sloppy surrender" before a servant of the Crown, however highly gifted he may be.

Hindu Women's Rescue Home.

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home, which held its inaugural meeting in Bombay on Friday last, has been in existence for nearly three years, doing a most beneficial kind of work, though on a very humble scale. It has given relief in a variety of ways to about 100 women and children these three years. We fear that the institution is not so well-known even in the city as it deserves to be and we do not understand why the inaugural meeting was not held much earlier. The Home itself should have been started decades ago and there should have been in existence more such institutions now than actually are. But the pity of it is that many people spend more money in multiplying and adorning temples and feeding fat "pujaris" than in relieving the distress of stranded women. The result is that the homes like the one in question are ever in want of funds. Nevertheless if the promoters of the Rescue Home make vigorous and sustained efforts to collect funds with the same zeal with which some people make "Goraksha" collections every Sunday, they will not fail to get a generous response.

Foolish Economy.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi did well in pressing upon Government the need for resuming the system of medical inspection of students introduced in 1921 but suspended in 1922 on the insufficient plea of retrenchment. The scheme does not cost more than Rs. 50,000 and it is possible for Government to find that amount by affecting retrenchment in other spheres. Education, and especially the health of students, should be the last department to come under the retrenchment axe. The cost of medical inspection is a very small price for the prevention and cure of disease in school going children. It is foolish economy to save the expense of a stitch in time.

A Thought For The Day.

"To me personally, after a quarter of a century of Indian experience, this Western life has become intolerable because of the speed and haste and vanity, for surely man was not intended by God merely to race through, day after day, his existence without any further end in view than to make money and spend it."

—C. F. ANDREWS.

MAJORITY OF AFGHANS SUPPORT AMANULLAH

General Ghulam Nabi Khan's Successful Expedition

WHY HE RETIRED FROM THE CONTEST

Exclusive Interview To "The Chronicle"

MOSCOW, July 4. General Ghulam Nabi Khan, Afghan Minister to U.S.S.R., who has recently arrived in Moscow after his Mazar-e-Sharif expedition told the following interesting story of his activities in the Northern Provinces of Afghanistan to your correspondent, Mr. Aziz Azad.

"As a servant of my nation, I could sit no more idle when I saw the ten year achievements of Afghanistan being trampled mercilessly by Bacha Saqqao and his bands at once called a meeting in my Cabinet of all the Afghan youths present at that time in Moscow most of whom were officers under-education in Turkey and other foreign countries. I addressed them in brief but plain words my intention of changing frock (civil service) by uniform. I was unanimously supported by the meeting in my decision, all the officers expressed their readiness to follow me by uttering the Arabic phrase 'BISMILLAH' ('In the name of God')."

Losing no time I applied for a and my colleagues for the Russian exit-vise which was granted to me after ordinary procedure.

Every thing was ready within two days. No special preparations were made, for I decided not to expose any plan beforehand. We had with us but one Browning and some tens of bullets each, that was all what I allowed my men to carry with them, of course with the exception of provision etc.

I had a quite clear picture of the situation in Mazar-e-Sharif Province for my brother, Mr. Abdul Aziz, the former Governor of that Province had wisely arranged for my information before his internment and "coup d'etat" in Mazar-e-Sharif by the Bacha Saqqao bands. For this purpose some reliable officers were appointed who under the disguise of refugees used to cross the border and meet my men.

When our party reached Khamab the point where we intended to cross the frontier I was informed by my correspondent that every thing would go in our favour should we attack Mazar-e-Sharif immediately. I understood that there was but a very little army in the town itself and, therefore without further delay I took to task.

I choose Khamab Frontier post and not Tirmiz for a very simple reason. It was far safer to cross the border through the land than water. Khamab is situated in desert and is used only by the local population, on the other hand Tirmiz is on the river (Oxus) with a considerable population. Besides, without the help of a boat or a motor-boat there was no other means to cross the frontier at that point and the use of one no doubt would have caused suspicion on that side of the Frontier. My "army" with the aid of which I intended to defeat the bands of Son of a water carrier numbering several thousands did in no way exceeded twenty-five young officers, myself and my secretary.

LONG LIVE AMANULLAH

We had to encounter some difficulties when we found ourselves before the Afghan officers in charge of the Frontier post. They wanted us to be searched in greed of confiscating the beautiful European presents and more beautiful glittering gold, which they were sure, we must have been carrying with us. Of course, they were disappointed when they learnt that the new comers were the followers of Amanullah and not that Habibullah. But there was no room for hesitation. I put the question straight before them. "Either... Or..." They were remarkable quick in their decision. A roar of "Long Live King Amanullah" and the conflict came to an end. I knew very well that they were not at all sincere in their feelings towards King Amanullah, and how could they when they were deprived of their trophy. I took from them oath, got all their rifles and ammunition in my control and giving them strict instructions marched onwards.

Though it was getting dark, the news of our arrival got spread in the surrounding villages like light. We had hardly marched four miles when we saw a thick crowd of dark figures running towards us. On approaching nearer we found them all armed with rifles. I sent an

officer of mine to enquire from them who were they and what was their object. I also instructed my men to tell them, should they prove to be our opponents, that we were marching with an army of several thousands strong. I had to wait but for a little time when it was reported that it was a batch of loyal soldiers to King Amanullah Khan from the Mazar-e-Sharif garrison, and that they had deserted the army after the 'coup d'etat' I called them in my presence and pronouncing a short instructive speech took them in my command. In this way I succeeded in gathering round me from Khamab Frontier post till Mazar-e-Sharif a brief but reliable army of seven hundred strong. According to my informations there were about two thousand soldiers of enemy in the city alone at that time.

THE FIRST VICTORY.

Though the number of my men in comparison to that of our enemy was small, I decided to open an attack on the city at once and bring it in my control as soon as possible; otherwise our enemies were in position to be reinforced from the neighbouring villages, thus making our task more difficult. I was also aware of the fact that a large number of the opposing soldiers wanted desert the camp and come over to us. On the other hand I had complete faith in my soldiers. Losing no time I divided my soldiers into various columns and opened an attack on the city from all its entrances keeping in my control at the same time the roads leading to and coming from the city. The fire was open, the fight took place, but I would not say in any case that it was a strong fight of the kind which we fought afterwards. The skirmish lasted for not more than three and a half hours after which I found the city completely in my control. Our enemy gave in; Amanullah's flag was once more seen on the Governor's house and the Arc. All the above related took place twenty-four hours after I crossed the frontier post.

Notwithstanding that the city and arsenal with all the Government stores and the treasury with no money were in my possession, the task was not yet finished. It was the beginning only. Towards the afternoon of the same day I found that I had before me more difficulties than those which I was prepared to face. The news of Amanullah Khan's Government restoration in Mazar-e-Sharif soon spread far and wide. The discontented elements, specially those interests by King Amanullah, began to concentrate their forces in the suburbs of the city in the consequences of which I found myself, after two days, surrounded from all sides. The enemy's forces, according to my staff informations, were no less than twelve thousands armed with rifles.

After receiving information to the effect that there was a continuous increase in the enemy's camp I found that it was necessary for me to act immediately. Under the pretext of visiting the neighbouring villages I started to meet the enemy informing my soldiers at the same time to be prepared for any action should the need arise. We had hardly passed the seventh mile stone when the reported enemy made its appearance. A few minutes more and the fight took place. I must confess that it happened to be an awful fight. The enthusiasm with which my soldiers fought, the faith that they had in me and their true love for King Amanullah no doubt played the decided part in that horrible battle and it was not without a great sacrifice that we won the battle field. The enemy was forced back with considerable heavy losses leaving a great number of prisoners, war materials, ammunition and arms etc. besides this victory was a valuable moral impulse to the followers of King Amanullah.

After the above-mentioned victory my sphere of influence began to increase daily. Within few days I found whole of the Mazar-e-Sharif Province as well Khana Abad under me. The volunteers begin

to pour in my army not only from Mazar-e-Sharif but also from the adjacent Provinces in flocks. It was not difficult for me, therefore, to continue further increasing my sphere of rule. However, I preferred at this stage to pay more attention to organisational work in order to establish peace in the area under my control and also strengthen the material basis of my army.

To my great astonishment the military stores captured by my army were found full with heavy artillery, machine guns, and other useful war materials, including several aeroplanes in parts. These materials were bought by King Amanullah during his European tour and were transported to Mazar-e-Sharif about two months before the disturbances broke out in Afghanistan. As there were no qualified officers in the Bacha Saqqao army of Mazar-e-Sharif, therefore, they were kept untouched. The outlaws from the Bacha Saqqao camp can use a rifle but they have no knowledge at all of handling a machine gun or some thing of that sort. These things were meant to be presented to Habibullah. My officers some of whom were trained in Turkey and other foreign countries, soon managed to bring the above-mentioned war materials in order, which was of vital importance to my army. I was very strong now and was in position to lead my army against the joint forces of the enemy in all Afghan Turkistan.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Before marching towards Koh-e-Daman valley on the one side and sending columns to Bamayan on the other I decided to do away with a handful of outlaws strengthened in my rear in a very important stronghold, the fortress of Dedadi. Dedadi fort was noted for its huge stores of war materials, arms and ammunition; besides there was a great number of rifles in which the Mazar-e-Sharif arsenal, captured by me, lacked. In this expedition also, I had to face but a comparatively very little resistance. Most of the people came over to my side. The consequences were considerable. Fortune favoured me this time as well. The trophy was sufficient enough to keep my army in action for months and months together.

I stayed in Afghanistan for forty-five days and fought twenty-two battles some of which were won after a hard struggle and great sacrifices. During all the time of my stay in Afghanistan I had been strongly supported from within the country. The overwhelming majority of the Afghan Turkistan inhabitants stand for King Amanullah and his reforms and this was alone the secret of my success. I defeated the enemy whenever they came against me. The notorious Sayad Hussain, the War Minister of Bacha Saqqao who marched from Kabul via Bamayan with three thousands strong and was reinforced by four thousands strong from Aibak under the command of Khawja Mir Alam, got seriously wounded in the course of a furious attack which he is in the habit of leading. It is no wonder if he is dead by this time if not, one thing is certain: He will not show himself at least for some time to come on the front lines. In the result of this victory over the forces of Sayad Hussain Khawja Mir Alam the fate of Afghan Turkistan was nearly decided in King Amanullah's favour. His flag was already raised in Khana Abad.

Fortune favoured me at every step. I had very broad perspectives before me when suddenly the sad news of King Amanullah's departure from Afghanistan reached me. No doubt, it was a great shock for me and all those who stood for the progressive Afghanistan and the King Amanullah. However, I went into the situation, concluded that the generous King Amanullah's decision to depart from Afghanistan was due to his sincere desire to stop the bloodshed in the country. I decided to adhere to the precious principles of Amanullah and immediately stopped the fight the sufferers in which in any case were Afghans. I followed the example of King Amanullah to save compatriots; the former brethren from the horrors of the civil war "I am sure" said General Ghulam Nabi Khan in conclusion, time will teach reactionaries soon that they are on the wrong path. They will search then for the right path and they will surely find it but after a great loss of valuable time."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM GIRLS

MADRAS, July 27. Khan Bahadur Mir Muzheruddin, Retired Deputy Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, has decided to place property worth more than Rs. 30,000 in the hands of the Administrator General, Madras, the income from which will be spent in giving scholarships to poor Muslim girls studying for medicine and Arts. The scholarships will be known as Mrs. Muzheruddin Scholarships.—Free Press.

REAY MUSEUM APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT FOR VISHRAMBAG DEPUTATION LED BY MR. KELKAR

The following points have been put forward by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.C. on behalf of the deputation to the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Member, Executive Council, in the matter of the grant of at least a portion of the Vishrambag Wada to the Exhibition Committee or the Poona City Municipality, for locating and maintaining an industrial museum as a memorial to late Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

The question should be discussed under five heads, viz:—Merits of the case, Previous history of the question, Government aspect, Public opinion, and Semi-legal aspect.

HISTORY OF THE QUESTION
Exhibition and Museum have a history of 40 or 45 years, going back to the well-known Poona Industrial Conference held in Poona and elsewhere. Industrial Exhibition was held in Poona in 1888 in the Hiraabag and a museum was a logical consequence of the exhibition, because a number of exhibits were permanently obtained or purchased and were to be provided for. In 1890, Poona people collected Rs. 17,000/- to raise a memorial to Lord Reay, and it was decided that the memorial should be a museum to be called after him. In fact the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed on the old Tophkhana ground, which site Government were prepared to give as a free gift for this purpose. Funds and the exhibits were made over to the Municipality for custody and Government promised Rs. 17,000 on their part, as contribution to the Memorial Fund. The Western India Industrial Association had also raised certain funds, and handed them over to the Municipality as further contribution to the Reay Memorial Fund. The Poona City Municipality has now in its hands an accumulated fund of Rs. 39,000/- earmarked for the Reay Museum. The Municipality has been maintaining the old museum at a cost of about Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1,000/- annually, though further additions to the Museum were not made, as the Museum had to find a location and a building. For some time, Government paid interest on the sum promised by them, and this with interest on the amount in the hands of the Municipality was entrusted to two trustees, (1) A Nomininee of Government, and (2) The President of the Municipality. Government, ultimately, for reasons which were not obvious withdrew from the scheme of the Museum, and also withdrew their nominee on the Trust. Exhibition Committee now prays, Government should reinjoin and co-operate in carrying out the scheme of the Museum.

MUSEUM HELPS TO REVIVE INDUSTRIES.
The Poona people have latterly revived industrial activity, and exhibitions are being held for the last 7 years. The idea of a standing museum has again been revived as a logical outcome of these exhibitions. It is one of the duties of Government to maintain Museums. They maintain the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay, and also give a grant to the Karachi Municipality for the local Museum. Bombay Government is most backward in point of promoting industries, and they would be doing some thing, if they helped the Exhibition and the Museum.

SUITABILITY OF THE WADA.
Vishrambagwada would be a good substitute for half a share of building cost promised by Government. It is specially suitable for a museum. Government are pledged to use the Wada for educational purposes. Maintenance of a museum is an educational purpose. A claim has been put forward to the Wada for the Sanskrit College; both the College and the Museum could be easily and conveniently located together in the Wada.

WHAT DOES GOVT. DO.
The Poona people and the Poona Municipality have spent and are prepared to spend for a memorial to Lord Reay, the former Governor of this Presidency. But what have Government themselves done, and what are they prepared to do in the matter? It is unreasonable that Government should not make even the small contribution to be Memorial, when the name of a former Governor is to be perpetuated.

PUBLIC CLAIM.
Public funds to the amount of nearly Rs. 13,000 having been spent for the restoration of the Wada, Government cannot exclusively claim the Wada for themselves, and use it for miscellaneous offices only, to save the present building rent which they are already spending on these offices.

If Government takes no reasonable view of the matter, there is an idea of taking legal advice in the matter and filing a suit against the Government, to vindicate the public claim to the Wada for the Museum and other purposes.

MUNICIPAL OFFER
If Government give the Wada for the purpose, the Municipality is prepared to keep it in its custody, keep it in proper repairs, locate the Museum there and maintain it from year to year, and to raise and maintain a memorial to Lord Reay.

AN IMPERIAL FANTASIA

(BY J. K.)
Human forms strode, strutted, crawled, limped, moved themselves, swam up and down the dark, desolate corridor and disappeared, were swallowed out of sight, absorbed, no doubt, in the darkness of that grim, menacing Castle.

Pale light half-lighted the hard stone corridor, heightening the whole scene of depression and desolation. The corridor echoed pathetically, variegated footsteps, the sound came and died like a sigh wafted on a breeze. It stood there firm and defiant, that corridor of the Castle, and daubs of dubious greenish paint on the solid walls and the awkward windows overlooking on an outer world of freedom and big vulgar sign-boards making mute grimaces as well as announcing to the incredible ignorantia the absurd goddesses and gods of an organised official hierarchy along with the funniest, nebulous abstractions mocked infinitely.

Thus one paused and wondered and lingered to brood on the image of the Inspector of Girls' Schools to dream perhaps on the earthly attributes of the invisible but plausible goddess till an Educational Inspector of This or That Division launched one into the reality of the topographical latitude and longitude. And there was the College of Physicians and Surgeons (or whatever it is) located, one discovered, in an impossible hole of a place. Did one dream? Can these things be...?

One followed the hurried footsteps and came to the Hall, crammed full of men—and a couple of women. The unfamiliar Gothic structure reared up, vague yet real; the Castle was a reality, concrete, gigantic dark. The Castle was full of movement; but a silence brooded everywhere smothering sound: it worked like a silent machine. And one breathed in the atmosphere even in the Hall whose strong solid walls devised a kind of isolation.

The Hall was not spacious enough and the men occupying the rows of the chairs seemed to be uncomfortably huddled together. Men were sitting at long tables engaged in taking notes as an emaciated young man answered questions put to him by an impressive-looking gentleman who sat facing him and the spectators.

The air was still and the men sat with a vague fixed faces who slowly turned now and then when the emaciated young man with his clean shaven skull answered. The questions made slowly in the liberate, belaboured pauses: the pencils worked with speed. The examinee was a convict summoned from the jail and the examiner a judge: the scene was a queer one. It was monotonous, the pauses between question and answer; you grew tiresome. Somebody yawned. The guards stationed at the door stretched him self up and sat back. The shaved skulls—they were two—presented a strange contrast in that assembly floated distinctly. At last the Hall was emptied. The corridor is full of life. Men talk, whisper, and disappear. But the shaved skulls remain. The tramp is shaken off and they emerge out of an enforced lethargy. The convicts assume human attitudes; they even laugh when one of two women leans against the table engaged in, what appears to be, absorbing conversation with them. The woman's powerful, clean, little body is posed in a graceful attitude and the convicts relax. The guards sit erect in their chairs in the stiffness of their sombre uniforms.

The Hall is now empty but vibrates with life. The woman's green Saree gives it a new aspect and the smooth athletic arm suggests a tempestuous power that dispels the melancholy air of the convicts' shaved skulls. The emaciated convict laughs and his companion grins in chorus, an expression of boyishness lights up his lean face.

The Castle slumbers somewhere away, solid but insignificant. Dull school-rooms with their famished inmates; dark sick rooms with their groans and sadness lie somewhere. The gods and goddesses rest perched on their pedestals; clerks with set faces work over dirty-looking voluminous files. The silent machine works. The woman is still found leaning against the table. The convicts seem to forget the existence of shaved skulls..... and the grim prison.

What the People Say

THE MEERUT CASE MR. DANGE CORRECTS REPORT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—The proceedings of our case, on 23rd, of the stage, where Mr. Langford James objected to the article of the "Daily Herald" of London criticising his opinion address and the reproduction of that article by the "Hindustan Times," have not been correctly reported as some of the important statements have been either imperfectly reported or altogether omitted. I am sending some additions to the report you have already published and I hope you will publish them in fairness to the defence.

After Mr. Langford James had spoken out his criticism of the "Herald's" article and Mr. Chagnahad replied, I said to the Court, "Mr. Langford James says that it was highly improper for the 'Herald' to comment on a sub-judice case and for the 'Hindustan Times' to reproduce it. I ask what about his interview to the press (a few days after our arrest and long after he was briefed by Government against us), in which Mr. James himself has made statements on this sub-judice case, highly prejudicial to the defence? If that was proper why not this comment of the 'Herald'?" Here Mr. Langford James got up and denied that he had given any such interview. Thereupon I said, "If the prosecution were to supply me a file of the 'Hindustan Times' I would show him the interview. Anyway it is clear that the prosecution and the Government with the aid of certain news agencies and papers, subsidised by them are carrying on deliberate propaganda against the accused and Communists generally. In the opening address Mr. James had gone out of his way and had very relishingly made pointed references to some extracts in Communist publications, where the Labour Party and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were attacked. Perhaps Mr. James wished thereby to create favourable opinion for the Government's policy towards this case amongst the Labour circles. Now why should he grumble if the 'Daily Herald,' the organ of the Labour Party and Mr. MacDonald, the Premier, has now turned upon Mr. James for his irrelevant and venomous attack on Soviet Russia? For certainly it is not the Soviet Government that is on trial here. The comments of the 'Herald,' which, by the way is not a Communist paper at all, are quite justified by the performances of the prosecution."

Mr. Langford James:—Unfortunately the "Hindustan Times" is a mass of inaccuracies. (At this stage Mr. Horton spoke to Mr. James) Perhaps I was entrapped by some press reporter but I have not said what Mr. Dange attributes to me. I said, "At least it should be noted that Mr. James has descended from a complete denial of the interview to its partial admission and that is sufficient."—Yours, etc.,

S. A. DANGE.
July 25, 1929.
Forwarded through the Adl. Dist. Magistrate, in the Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case.
Forwarded: I cannot guarantee the accuracy of these remarks of which no note was kept at the time.

R. MILNER WHITE.
Adl. District Magistrate.
July 25.

"A QUESTION FOR MR. MODY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—"Citizen's" letter published in your issue of 26th of July calls attention to attendances in the group of mills under our control in comparison with attendances at other Mills in Bombay. He assumes that the managers of our mills are less sympathetic and tactful than the managers of other mills and he is of opinion that attendances in our group are poor in consequence.

In justice to our staff we cannot allow your correspondent's statement to pass without notice and we invite "Citizen" to communicate to us direct any cases of unsympathetic treatment which he may have discovered in the course of his enquiries. Our Managers have always been found most sympathetic towards the operatives but if ins-

tances to the contrary are reported to us they would be the subject of immediate investigation.—Yours, etc.,
ALBERT RAYMOND,
Managing Director,
E. D. Sassoon and Co., Limited,
July 26.

"MR. DINTIMKAR'S EVIDENCE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a misquotation in a letter by Mr. Dintimkar published in the "Bombay Chronicle" from my evidence before the Riots Enquiry Committee.

In answer to a question by Dewan Bahadur Jhavery I stated as follows:—
"D. B. Jhavery: In Bombay did you see any akhadas in Matunga?"
A: I think I have seen one, in Matunga or somewhere in that locality. I was invited to preside over one of their functions.

Q: The allegation here is that there is an akhada in Matunga where some sword play is taught?
A: I read that in the papers, and all that I can say is that it is a gross perversion of an ordinary feat. I will tell you what it is. The so-called sword is a metal tape without sharp edges about an inch broad and about 5 or 6 feet long, with a handle. You will find it in most of the akhadas. They perform acrobatic tricks with it. Possibly somebody thought it was a sword play. The man holds the handle in his hand; a piece of cloth soaked in kerosene is tied to the other end, and ignited, and the man whirls it round, with a view to show his skill. That is done in some of the akhadas in Bombay. It is the exhibition part of gymnastics which they have. It is not a sword, nor is it used as a weapon. From this it would be clear that I did not say that this particular kind of trick is being practised at Matunga or that I visited the particular Matunga 'akhada' in question. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. Dintimkar makes out an acrobatic feat of the kind I described as a practice of sword-play.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI. NON-BRAHMINS AND LAND LEAGUE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—It is becoming increasingly clear as days go on that the policy followed by the Bombay Council Non-Brahman Party is more and more in discord with public opinion. Last year despite definitely expressed public opinion the leaders of the Party elected a Committee of the Bombay Council to cooperate with the Simon Commission. Had the elections been held this year in due course, what people think about these Non-Brahmin leaders would have been as clear as daylight. They have once more shown in a flagrant manner their senseless attitude by advising people not to join the Land League, inaugurated the other day at Poona on the chimerical ground that it is a Brahmin move in spite of the fact that its President, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is a non-Brahmin and a peasant. They have pleaded that the idea of the Congress politicians who have taken the lead in starting this League is to prepare the masses for non-cooperation and non-payment of taxes. The whole trend of the proceedings, the speeches of the principal spokesmen and the constitution itself shows anything but this. In fact the League has veered more towards moderation and constitutional agitation than towards what is called extremism in politics. When a little time back, Mr. Javalkar, the Secretary of the non-Brahmin Party, went the length of suggesting to change the name of the Party into a Peasants' Party and even pleaded for admittance of Brahmins in the Party if they subscribed to the Party's principles, I thought that wisdom was dawning on the leading lights of the Party, but as a well-known Marathi adage puts it, the dog's tail would never be straight. The non-Brahmin masses, of course, know where their interests are really safe and will never take the advice of its pseudo-leaders seriously, particularly when Messrs. Shinde, Jedhe and Chikodi have shown them the true way. Mr. Javalkar must be feeling very uncomfortable over these happenings, but will he summon up enough courage to break with his reactionary colleagues and President?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. PUPALA.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE
ALLAHABAD, July 27. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has accepted, it is understood, the presidency of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference which is to be held next month at Vedarainam in Tanjore District.—Free Press.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDREVENUE

Ability to Pay must be Basis

MR. JOSHI'S APPEAL

"The ability of the agriculturists to pay, is the only fundamental and sound principle, on which the assessment of land revenue can be based." This was the declaration made by Mr. G. N. Joshi speaking on "Bombay Land Revenue Policy and Barodhi Report" at the Students Brotherhood Hall on Saturday evening Mr. K. M. Manhi presided.

The lecturer in the course of his speech declared that the land revenue policy of the Government was based on principles which were in direct violation of all the fundamental and sound principles of public finance. It was unscientific, inequitable and irrational.

The Governor of Bombay in his recent speech, he said, had made a welcome indication of a change of policy. He had said "In dealing with the revisional settlement, my Government have no other desire except to ensure that each taluka should pay its share to the general revenue." This was a good declaration.

GOVERNMENT POLICY. Upto now Government looked upon itself as the landlord and agriculturists as its occupants or tenants who were bound to pay a rental irrespective of whether the land was productive or unproductive. On this ground Government had refused to discuss the question of land revenue in legislatures saying that it was beyond the realm of taxation. The speaker emphatically said that this was a very fallacious principle. In favour of his contention he cited the findings of the Parliamentary Committee which suggested that all revisional settlements should be subject to the sanction of the legislatures.

The Governor's speech gave hope that land revenue will hereafter be treated as a tax, based on the ability of the agriculturist to pay it. This was the only equitable and just solution of the problem.

The speaker then paid a tribute to the peasants of Barodhi in putting up a fight against Government's policy. The findings of the Broomfield Committee had justified the righteousness of their cause. The Broomfield Committee's report was one of the most valuable of blue books. It had found that the enhancement of 22 per cent in land revenue was unjustified. But it still recommended rental statistics as the basis of assessing land revenue.

BROOMFIELD COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The speaker then subjected the Broomfield Committee's report to a critical examination and conclusively proved that the only way of ascertaining land revenue was on the basis of the ability of the agriculturists to pay. He wanted that agriculturists should be treated fairly and not penalised. The same rates as were applicable to private incomes of individuals should operate on cultivators and they should be exempted from tax if their profits did not exceed the irreducible minimum which was required for their subsistence.

Continuing the speaker explained how the agriculturists had been reduced to extreme poverty by the burden of taxation, and how their indebtedness had increased from year to year. India being an agricultural country, he said they were the backbone and life of the country.

The speaker explained that profits must be ascertained in the natural manner by deducting from the gross income the cost of production. No other principle was sound or scientific.

MR. MUNSHI'S ADDRESS. In the course of his address, Mr. Munshi said:

My quarrel with the Land Revenue Code is on a ground much wider in its scope and slightly different from the ground advanced by the learned lecturer. And it is that the Land Revenue Code imposes the rule not of law, i.e. not of well-defined statutory rights and obligations but the rule of the district officer's discretion.

It is a discretion limited by the Collector's knowledge of the district, blinded by his prejudices and passions, a discretion which is invariably approved of by the executive headquarters and which in a given emergency can be backed by the vantage might of the British Empire.

The Code does not specify whether revenue is a rent or tax, does

not define whether the tenant is the proprietor of the soil or not, "A CAMOUFLAGED."

The Land Revenue Code is a piece of legislation which camouflages the central fact that the Executive Government as represented by the wisdom of the district officer is the supreme landlord of all land; can impose the assessment which is "subjective impression" of his; and in the respect of the revenue claims is the sole plaintiff, the sole judge, the sole judgment creditor, the paramount mortgagee, the executing court and the sheriff-in-charge of the execution; the only party to determine what processes of execution to enforce and the only judge as to whether he has properly and justly enforced these powers.

This is the true situation created by the Land Revenue Code and its reform is overdue. The spirit behind this policy was, as I said once, born amidst the still unforgotten traditions of temporary conquests and transient chauth-collecting raids. "It has aggravated agricultural indebtedness; it has rendered peasants helpless; it has made petty officials arbiters of a nation's well-being; it has created grotesque notions of official importance in the nation's life; it has created little Moghuls with wider powers than what even the Grand Moghul enjoyed."

Mr. Vallabhbhai and the peasants of Barodhi have successfully made a great effort to defy this spirit and the statesmanlike pronouncement of His Excellency the Governor indicates that even the Government has come to realise the danger of allowing this evil spirit to stalk the land. A great effort needs to be made both by the people and Government to exorcise this spirit. The Government has promised to bring in a comprehensive Bill and we are awaiting to see what it is.

WANTED RULE OF LAW. What the people want is the rule of law. The holders of land have a right to insist that they shall no longer be the plaything of official discretion. The constitutional maxim that the "King can do no wrong" which in revenue matters is extended to the district representative of the Crown needs a little contraction.

MR. JHABWALA'S APPEAL

SESSION JUDGE RESERVES ORDER

MEERUT, July 27. Sessions Judge, heard to-day arguments in the appeal made by S. H. Jhabwala, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case.

This appeal was moved against the orders of the Magistrate trying the Conspiracy case who dismissed the application made by Jhabwala praying that a finding might be recorded that the accused would be tried by jury.

Arguing for the appellant, Mr. N. H. Jhabwala, Counsel for the accused submitted that under Provisions in Chapter 33 Cr.P.C., the appellant was entitled to a trial by jury in as much as he was being prosecuted with the other accused three of whom were Europeans. The Counsel further submitted that the interests of the appellant might be presumed to be adverse to that of the three European accused in regard to the defence. Discussing the Magistrate's orders the Counsel submitted that the Magistrate was entirely erroneous in holding that Chapter 33 Cr.P.C. did not apply to the present case.

Opposing the appeal Mr. Langford James submitted that that chapter was intended in cases in which the accused was an Indian and the complainant European and vice versa. He contended that the tribunal before whom the case was tried would be the best to try the case. The tribunal trying the case would have to be able to understand the tactics of the Third International and have to be able to understand the tactics and in codes.

Orders were reserved.—Free Press.

TILDEN BEAT BOROTRA

LONDON, July 28. Paris.—In the Davis Cup Challenge Round, Tilden beat Borotra 4/6, 6/1, 6/4, 7/5.—Reuter.

VICEROY POSTPONES HIS DEPARTURE FROM SIMLA

SIMLA, July 28. His Excellency the Viceroy has postponed his departure by a day owing to urgent business. His Excellency and party leave to-morrow on a tour on Rajputana States.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 28. Sir George Schuster meets the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on 31st July. The Chamber has proposed to the Federation of Indian Chambers the name of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar for a membership on the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Madon.—Free Press.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Parsi Gym's Changing Fortunes

Conditions were ideal on Saturday and the pitches were in excellent condition for some good sport, but, strangely enough, the matches on the Kennedy Sea Face aroused very little interest. The Parsi Gymkhana entertained Killick Nixon's C. C. and obtained an easy victory. Batting first they collected 174 for the loss of 3 wickets, and then declared. Killick Nixon's could muster only 35 at their first venture and 51 at the next.

PARSI GYM KHANA.

J. D. Kinnama, not out 36
N. F. Dyer, b. C. Fernandes 58
P. M. Katiel, b. w. b. Parker 28
H. J. Engineer, not out 28
D. S. Dinslow, not out 2

Extras 22

Total (for 3 wks) 174

Bowling analysis:—
Parker 1 wicket for 46 runs.
D. Fernandes 1 wicket for 16 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 68, 2 for 119, 3 for 166.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

(1st Innings.)
W. Fernandes, c. Khariwala, b. Marshall 0
R. Lazarus, b. Tarapore 0
D. K. Kapadia, c. Mody, b. Marshall 18
F. P. Lane, b. Tarapore 6
T. A. Harrison, b. Marshall 7
S. J. Parker, c. Engineer, b. Tarapore 0
C. Fernandes, b. Tarapore 0
Nusservanji, b. Marshall, b. Tarapore 0
L. G. Mane, did not bat.

D. Fernandes, c. Katiel, b. Marshall 0
J. Pereira, not out 4
Extras 4

Total 35

Bowling analysis:—
N. D. Marshall 4 wickets for 20 runs.
F. N. Tarapore 5 wickets for 11 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0, 2 for 8, 3 for 14, 4 for 24, 5 for 35, 6 for 35, 7 for 35, 8 for 35, 9 for 35, 10 for 35.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

(2nd Innings.)
W. Fernandes, c. M. Kapadia, b. Engineer 0
R. Lazarus, b. Kapadia 0
F. P. Lane, c. Engineer, b. Kapadia 12
T. A. Harrison, b. Kapadia 11
S. J. Parker, not out 0
Nusservanji, b. Engineer 4
D. Fernandes, b. Kapadia 10
J. Pereira, b. Engineer 4

Total (for 8 wks) 31

Bowling analysis:—
A. J. Engineer 4 wickets for 11 runs.
M. G. Kapadia 4 wickets for 20 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0, 2 for 0, 3 for 3, 4 for 13, 5 for 13, 6 for 19, 7 for 31, 8 for 31.

A DRAWN MATCH.

The Oriental Life Insurance Co.'s C. C. drew with the second string of the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground.

The visitors began badly by losing five of their batsmen with only 25 runs on the board, but two good stands by R. J. Gharat, B. N. Parvkar and A. D. B. Gharat, adjusted matters, and they were able to declare at 161 for 8 wickets.

S. M. Kadri and B. Peerbhoy gave their side a good start, but unfortunately this was not maintained, five wickets being down for 74 runs when time put an end to the game.

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Patil, run out 7
Chaudhari, c. and b. Gulmahomed 2
S. M. Pandit, b. Gulmahomed 2
P. V. Save, c. and b. Peerbhoy 0
K. J. Gharat, c. Kazi, b. Gulmahomed 14
R. J. Gharat, c. Gulmahomed, b. S. M. Kadri 38
B. N. Parvkar, c. Peerbhoy, b. Gulmahomed 3
D. B. Chatur, not out 50
C. R. Sheshan, c. Kazi, b. Hirjee 7
K. F. Mishra, not out 11
P. A. Oviekar, did not bat.

Extras 5

Total (for 8 wks) 161

Fall of wickets:—1 for 4, 2 for 4, 3 for 11, 4 for 15, 5 for 25, 6 for 75, 7 for 115.

Bowling analysis:—
B. Peerbhoy 1 wicket for 37 runs.
Gulmahomed 4 wickets for 56 runs.
Hirjee 1 wicket for 17 runs.
S. M. Kadri 1 wicket for 25 runs.

ISLAM GYM KHANA ("B"). S. M. Kadri, c. Gharat, b. Save 32
B. Peerbhoy, b. Gharat 15
A. K. Gulmahomed, c. Gharat, b. Parvkar 3
A. A. Hirjee, c. Gharat, b. Gharat 4
S. G. Ismail, not out 4
A. Narsariwalla, b. Save 9

Extras 9

Total 80

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0, 2 for 24, 3 for 36, 4 for 36, 5 for 49, 6 for 54, 7 for 57, 8 for 62, 9 for 64, 10 for 65.

ISLAM GYM SUPREME. The Islam Gym scored an easy victory over the Bharat XI by an innings and 22 runs chiefly as the result of some good bowling by Kazi who captured ten wickets at a cost of 36 runs. The visitors batted first and could only muster 55 runs.

Roshanali and S. M. Kadri, who has not failed this season, gave their side

M. H. Ahmedbhai, not out 1
Extras 5

Total (for 5 wks) 74

Bowling analysis:—
P. V. Save 2 wickets for 31 runs.
R. J. Gharat 2 wickets for 15 runs.
B. H. Parvkar 1 wicket for 8 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 34, 2 for 39, 3 for 60, 4 for 66, 5 for 73.

G. I. P. RLY. vs. HINDU GYM.

(1st Innings.)
This was a high-scoring match in which there were more than one good batting displays witnessed. Electing to bat first the Railway were disappointing at the beginning, but a brilliant fifth wicket stand by Munday and P. N. Pereira realized 131 runs and placed their side in a commanding position. Both remained unbeaten with 96 and 76 respectively.

The Gymkhana sent out S. K. Pawaskar and V. S. Dougre to open the innings for them and these two defied the bowling till 70 had been hoisted. This was a good start, but thereafter the batting was modest and at the drawing of stumps the score being showed 113 runs for three wickets.

G. I. P. RLY. Munday, not out 96
G. S. Gonsalves, run out 0
Elavia, c. Pawaskar, b. J. Dabholkar 11
A. K. Katiel, c. V. Dabholkar, b. Katiel 5
Vandertalean, b. w. b. Katiel 0
P. N. Pereira, not out 76
Extras 9

Total (for 4 wks) 197

Bowling analysis:—
J. V. Dabholkar 1 wicket for 74 runs.
Katiel 2 wickets for 16 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 46, 2 for 46, 3 for 46, 4 for 46.

HINDU GYM ("A"). S. K. Pawaskar, b. J. Elavia 37
A. S. Dougre, b. w. b. J. Elavia 34
S. S. Dougre, st. Wasterling, b. J. Elavia 11
P. B. Katiel, not out 19
P. N. Kesarkodi, not out 11
Extras 7

Total (for 3 wks) 113

Bowling analysis:—
J. Elavia 3 wickets for 34 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 70, 2 for 70, 3 for 87.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES. PARSI GYM BEATEN. Under ideal conditions the Parsi Gym suffered defeat at the hands of the Baronet Cricket Club on the Kennedy Sea Face. Consistent batting enabled the visitors to score 163 runs. Marshall again bowling well. The Gym replied with 65. Pavia was in good form with the leather.

BARONET C. C. S. B. Nagorewalla, run out 26
E. P. Dandachangi, c. Nariman, b. Marshall 22
F. E. Kapadia, b. Marshall 2
K. K. Irani, c. Nariman, b. Mistry 29
J. F. Havewala, c. Mehta, b. Mistry 24
P. E. Pavia, c. Tata, b. Mistry 17
T. F. Bulsara, c. Mehta, b. Marshall 11
B. M. Khariwala, c. Mistry, b. Marshall 0
P. R. Nariman, c. Nariman, b. Mistry 0
M. G. Kapadia, not out 2
H. B. Kabir, c. Elavia, b. Marshall 5
Extras 11

Total 153

BOWLING ANALYSIS. N. D. Marshall 5 wickets for 46 runs.
E. S. Mistry 4 wickets for 38 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 27, 2 for 56, 3 for 76, 4 for 115, 5 for 124, 6 for 133, 7 for 138, 8 for 147, 9 for 149, 10 for 153.

PARSI GYM. S. H. Mehta, c. Bulsara, b. Havewala 0
wala 0
M. J. Vakil, c. Havewala, b. Pavia 20
D. P. Tata, run out 20
F. P. Tavadia, c. Kabir, b. Pavia 0
P. K. Nariman, run out 0
P. M. Katiel, st. F. Kapadia, b. Pavia 3
N. D. Marshall, c. Khariwala, b. Kabir 8
J. Elavia, c. Dadachangi, b. Pavia 2
F. J. Baria, c. F. Kapadia, b. Kabir 0
B. J. Katiel, not out 2
E. S. Mistry, b. Kabir 10
Extras 10

Total 56

BOWLING ANALYSIS. J. F. Havewala 1 wicket for 32 runs.
P. E. Pavia 4 wickets for 19 runs.
H. B. Kabir 3 wickets for 4 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 0, 2 for 24, 3 for 36, 4 for 36, 5 for 49, 6 for 54, 7 for 57, 8 for 62, 9 for 64, 10 for 65.

ISLAM GYM SUPREME. The Islam Gym scored an easy victory over the Bharat XI by an innings and 22 runs chiefly as the result of some good bowling by Kazi who captured ten wickets at a cost of 36 runs. The visitors batted first and could only muster 55 runs.

Roshanali and S. M. Kadri, who has not failed this season, gave their side

a useful start, and Kazzani and Mohiddin helped on the good work. The Gym declared at 148 for 9 wickets. At their second attempt the Bharat XI put up 71 runs.

BHARAT XI. 1st Innings. Krishna, c. Roshanali, b. Mahmud 2
Ghandi c. Shafi b. Mahmud 0
Shroff c. Kadri b. Mahmud 1
Chavathe c. Botawalla b. Mahmud 17
Shethe c. Botawalla b. Kazzani 14
Nanavati c. Kadri b. Kazzani 1
Chachad not out 3
Marfatia c. Kadri b. Kazzani 0
Shah run out 1
K Dalal c. Mohidin b. Kazzani 1
Kodikal c. and b. Mahmud 13
Extras 2

Total 55

Bowling analysis:—
Mahmud 5 wickets for 37 runs.
Kazzani 4 wickets for 16 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 1; 2 for 3; 3 for 5; 4 for 26; 5 for 32; 6 for 35; 7 for 35, 8 for 37; 9 for 38; 10 for 55.

ISLAM GYM. 1st Innings. Roshanali st. b. Shah 29
S. M. Kadri c. b. Shah 47
G. Kazzani c. Shah b. Nanavati 11
Mohiddin not out 32
Shafi c. Dalal b. Shah 6
Gulmahomed b. Shah 0
S. A. H. Kadri b. Nanavati 3
M. Y. Shaikh c. b. Shah 1
U. Hirji c. Krishna b. Nanavati 17
Mahmud, st. b. Nanavati 1
Botawalla, did not bat.

Extras 1

Total (for 9 wks) 148

BOWLING ANALYSIS. Shah 5 wickets for 57 runs.
Nanavati 4 wickets for 34 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 49; 2 for 82; 3 for 96; 4 for 102; 5 for 102; 6 for 108; 7 for 110; 8 for 137; 9 for 148; 10 for 148.

BHARAT XI (2ND INNINGS). Krishna b. Kazzani 13
Shete b. Kazzani 8
Chachad, run out 3
Chavathe c. b. Gulmahomed 4
Kodikal, c. b. Kazzani 1
Marfatia c. b. Gulmahomed 4
Shah, c. Hirji b. Mahmud 17
Gandhi b. w. Kazzani 0
Dalal, not out 16
Shroff st. Hirji b. Kazzani 1
Nanavati b. Kazzani 0
Extras 0

Total 71

BOWLING ANALYSIS. Mahmud 1 wicket for 23 runs.
Kazzani 6 wickets for 23 runs.
Gulmahomed 2 wickets for 21 runs.

PARDESHI SCORES FIFTY-SIX. Playing against the Hindu Gym, the Customs scored 72 runs in their first innings, Talpade giving a fine bowling display for his seven victims. Parseshi was the mainstay of his team, and though he came in rather late, the Hindu Gym. were able to show a total of 162. Parseshi's 56 included 9 fours and a six. Batting a second time the Customs fared badly, losing seven wickets for 49 runs, but then a good stand by Wagle and Abraham enabled them to play on time, though they were still in arrears at the end.

CUSTOMS A. S. C. 1st Innings. B. Bhappu c. Dabholkar b. Talpade 7
Engineer c. Gharat b. Talpade 0
T. Rebens c. and b. Talpade 5
Lynn c. Parseshi b. Wadkar 10
Divakar b. Talpade 25
Syed c. Dindekar b. Talpade 10
Wagle b. Talpade 0
Clarke run out 3
Singleton not out 2
Abraham c. Pawaskar b. Dabholkar 3
Milne b. Talpade 1
Extras 9

Total 72

BOWLING ANALYSIS. J. V. Dabholkar 1 wicket for 23 runs.
D. S. Talpade 7 wickets for 20 runs.
R. R. Wadkar 1 wicket for 20 runs.

HINDU GYM. 1st Innings. S. K. Pawaskar c. Engineer b. Divakar 6
C. N. Mehta, c. and b. Bhappu 3
P. R. Dalvi b. Divakar 0
V. M. Merchant, run out 16
T. H. Tulpule c. Engineer b. Bhappu 19
J. V. Dabholkar c. Engineer b. Clark 8
R. R. Wadkar b. Divakar 18
K. G. Parseshi b. Wagle 56
D. D. Hendekar c. Rebens b. Divakar 3
R. G. Gharat c. Syed b. Wagle 14
D. S. Talpade not out 11
Extras 8

Total 162

BOWLING ANALYSIS. B. S. Bhappu 2 wickets for 15 runs.
Divakar 4 wickets for 57 runs.
Clarke 1 wicket for 32 runs.
Wagle 2 wickets for 50 runs.

CUSTOMS A. S. C. (2ND INNINGS). Rebens b. Wadkar 10
C. N. Mehta c. Dabholkar b. Wadkar 3
Divakar c. Hendekar b. Wadkar 1
Engineer c. Merchant b. Gharat 5
M. Syed, b. Talpade 7
Clarke c. Parseshi b. Wadkar 4
Lynn, c. Dabholkar b. Gharat 2
Wagle not out 36
Abraham not out 15
Singleton and Bhappu did not bat.

Extras 6

Total (for 7 wks) 89

BOWLING ANALYSIS. D. S. Talpade 1 wicket for 25 runs.
R. R. Wadkar 4 wickets for 89 runs.
R. J. Gharat 2 wickets for 7 runs.

BREACHES BETWEEN BARMER AND GADRA ROAD. The railway line has been breached at several places between Barmer and Gadra Road. Train service is suspended between these stations. The duration of the suspension will be known later.—A. P.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

Continued from page 12.)

forbair, Hamid Ahmed, Moim-ud-din Haris and Sidik.

Treasurer: Dr. M. H. Gour.
Members: Messrs. Y. J. Meherally, Shaida, Ali Bahadur Khan, Jabir Abdul Ali, Mohammed Kasim, Noor Mahomed H. Vallibhoy, Mirza Mohammed Ali, Shaikh Hashim, Seth Jussabhy, Dr. Abbas Salam, and Mahmud Ali.

Mr. Brelvi in his concluding remarks reminded the members of Mahatma Gandhi's message in which he warned them not to go to sleep. He hoped the party would justify its existence by earnest work.

The following are the principal clauses of constitution of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Congress Party which was adopted at the meeting with certain amendments moved by Mr. Meherally.

THE CONSTITUTION.

1. The name of the Party will be the Congress Muslim Party.

2. (a) The object of the Party is to carry on propaganda in the Bombay Presidency in support of the Congress policy and programme among the Muslims and induce them to join the Congress. (b) The Party shall combat the forces of communalism and reaction. Subject to this, it will endeavour to safeguard the legitimate interests of Muslims through the Congress.

3. The Congress Muslim Party shall consist of the following:—(a) The Congress Muslim Party, (b) The Congress Muslim Party's Presidency Committee, (c) Divisional Branches of the Party, (d) District Branches of the Party, (e) Sub-Divisional, Taluqa or other Local Branches, (f) Such other Committees and Associations as may from time to time be recognized by the Party in this behalf, (g) The Reception Committee of the Congress Muslim Conference.

Note:—Presidency, Divisional, District, Taluqa or other Conferences may be organized by the above Branches for educative and propaganda purposes.

4. Any Muslim who has attained the age of 18 and expresses in writing his or her acceptance of the object laid down in article 2 of this Constitution and of the Rules of the Party will be eligible to be a Member of any of the organizations referred to in the foregoing Article. Every member of the Party shall be a member of the Congress.

PARTY'S HEADQUARTERS AND BRANCHES. Divisions Headquarters City of Bombay Bombay Gujarat Ahmedabad Karnataka Belgaum Maharashtra Poona Sind Hyderabad

(a) There shall be a Divisional Branch of the Party for each of the Divisions named in the foregoing Article.

(b) Each Divisional Branch shall organize District and other Branches referred to in Article 3 and shall have the power to frame rules for the conduct of business not inconsistent with this constitution or any rules made by the Presidency Committee.

(c) Each Divisional Branch shall consist of Representatives elected annually by the members of the Branch organisations in the Division in accordance with the rules made by the Divisional Branch.

7. The Presidency Committee shall consist of 80 Members elected by each Divisional Branch from among the members of the Party within its jurisdiction as follows:—

City of Bombay 40
Gujarat 10
Karnatak 10
Maharashtra 10
Sind 20

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STEADY DRAIN ON INDIA'S EARNINGS

Mr. Tairsee Condemns Govt's Policy.

BRITISH RULE AT THE BOTTOM OF INDUSTRIAL DECADENCE

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the Second Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber on Saturday:

After referring to death of late Mr. B. F. Madon, and the mover to put his oil-painting to the Hall of the Chamber, Mr. Tairsee said:

"A subscription list has also been started to raise a public memorial to him, in a form, in consonance with his life-work and ideals. I appeal to all members of our Chamber to send in their subscriptions to this Fund. Whatever we may do, it will fall short of the recognition due to Mr. Madon because of the great services rendered by him to India's agriculture, commerce and industry."

The Mill strike which began earlier continued throughout the quarter. I would have liked to say much with regard to this strike which is draining away the vital of Bombay but for the fact that the Enquiry Committee is at present sitting and I do not like to prejudice the case of either party to the dispute by offering any comments just at present.

IS INDIA PROSPEROUS?

Among public speakers and writers no one commands greater attention and of the greater goddesses of the Anglo-Indian press, than one who waxes eloquent over the prosperity of India and the contribution made by Great Britain to this prosperity. Various Schools of Indian Political thought may differ with regard to India's ultimate goal, and the constitutional questions connected with it, but they are all agreed that the British connection has not worked for that prosperity of the country which is possible otherwise, and that the continuous and continued exploitation and step-motherly treatment of Great Britain towards this country in the matter of development of industries and agriculture has left India in an anemic condition. Some go so far as to question if it will be worth while having Swaraj when it means taking over of practically a financially dead body.

A HEALTHY ETIQUETTE.

It is a healthy etiquette that Consular Officers should not dabble in the politics of a country. Mr. Spofford, the American Trade Commissioner, who has recently returned to Washington, has apparently broken this salutary rule, and dilated upon "the rapid improvement in India's economic situation and the favourable conditions prevailing practically in all branches of industry." In this country, particularly despite the advice of Dr. Drummond Shiels, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, economics and politics are too closely interwoven to be separated—in fact they are organically related to one another like fingers to a hand or the heart to the lungs. I believe that the same is the case with regard to other countries, though sometimes we are tried to be doped with the interested formula "business is business and has nothing to do with politics."

THE ACID TEST.

The prosperity or otherwise of a country is the acid test of its rulers; it is because of this that interested propaganda is being carried on in all parts of the world by the warring diplomatic foreign men and women to misrepresent India as prosperous and with ever-growing prosperity. It is a part of the same sinister propaganda that the social and religious institutions of the people and their moral and mental characteristics, are condemned and traduced. Are the men and women who carry on such propaganda aware of logical implication? If things are as they allege, they condemn "pseudo facts" the British rule after its innings of a century and a half. The deep and grinding poverty of the people is an eloquent condemnation of that rule, which, instead of finding ways and means to relieve it, takes steps which have the further effect of sapping the vitality ever oozing out of the country. And yet, critics like Mr. Spofford, who have breakfasted, lunched and dined on Government publications, and in Clubs and Government Houses, find nothing better to say on their return to their native countries, than that

"India stands to-day on a firmer economic basis than she has ever done. Her credit, internal and external, has never been so good. The agriculturist is prosperous, stocks of imported goods are light, exchange has been stabilised, taxation has been reduced and the outlook of the export trade is promising."

"SOAP BUBBLES."

Let us examine these soap bubbles. Let us take the statement that favourable conditions prevail practically

in all branches of industry. What are the actual facts? It cannot be denied by these Pharisees that the Cotton Textile Industry of Bombay, which is the staple industry of the Bombay Presidency is going from bad to worse, and even an itinerant globe trotter, with Government goggles on, can see how the industry has been faring under "discriminating" protection. The constant representations in the Press and the interviews of Government members with representative commercial organisations should have shown anyone but a bat that all is not well in the country. Then there is the Iron and Steel industry, the woes and vicissitudes of which are writ so large that he who motors or aeroplanes can read them. The shipping industry, waiting to be inculcated by the Haji Sirum, is in no better condition. Look at the insurance premia, nearly ninety per cent of which go out of the country. This being so, I wonder that a man occupying the responsible position of the Trade Commissioner of U. S. A. should have the temerity to make reckless and unfounded statements contrary to all facts regarding the so-called prosperous condition of Indian industries.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

No country in the world considers its prosperity in terms of increasing imports at the expense of its exports. And yet politico-economists like Mr. Spofford, whose own country is protectionist with a vengeance add insult to injury by congratulating India on her increased imports. He has nothing to say about the disaster which has followed in the wake of the artificially increased ratio. Surely the Trade Commissioner of an important foreign country like the United States cannot be supposed to have stopped in the country keeping his eyes hermetically closed to the effects of the increased ratio which are seen in strikes from one end of the country to the other, unemployment, depression and weak response to Government loans, etc.

I do not say—and do not wish to be understood to say that the British Rule in this land has been entirely bereft of any benefits. But I join issue when it is claimed that the British Rule has proved a supreme blessing for this country and has made India prosperous. While recognising what Great Britain has done for us, we would be failing in our duty if we were not to point out the serious defects of British administration and all the sins of Commission and omission for which it is manifestly responsible. Blue books, reports of Commissions and Boards of Traffic Enquiry are generally dull reading. But those on India are interesting exhibits as they form record of one of the greatest tragedies of foreign rule. In them England has written down her own indictment against herself and has given to the world the history of her exploits and exploitations.

MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH.

We welcome the desire of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer to increase the purchasing power of the Indian rupee. Let him, when he is well settled in the saddle, acquaint himself with the affairs of the country and realise how the Government of India has so formulated its financial and economic policy that the purchasing power of the country has shown signs of increasing decrease. In this connection I refer you to the speech of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the Madras session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1927 wherein he said that it was a shortsighted and narrow economic vision which made England indifferent to the economic interests of this country, and pointed out that a really prosperous India would be the best asset of England. A rich and satisfied customer is the best asset of the seller. From this point of view, not dissimilar to that of a Landlord to his tenants, the long-sighted interest of England should be to see that her customer is rich and prosperous and not poor and famishing. England economically thinks of India in terms of an outlet and opening for unemployment at home.

ON THE CROSS-WAYS.

This argument—"argument ad interestum" if one may so call it also presupposes rich and prosperous, and not poor and famished India. This—something else—can—should—pled with England the cause and prosperity of India. To-day England and India stand on the cross-ways—halfway between the past and the future, and let us hope they will take the road that lead to brotherhood of men and nations, to Democracy of the World and Republic of Humanity.

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STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF AUTHORITIES

LAHORE, July 27. Pandit Govind Sankar Vidhyarshi, M.L.C., in a statement to the Press says:—

"My work in Lahore was finished abruptly. I was to see the accused in the Conspiracy case to-day and had procured the necessary permission from the special Magistrate. But after waiting with Kumari Lajawati Devi for two hours at the gates of the Central Jail and the Borstal Institute, I was informed by the Jail authorities that no such interview could be allowed. I am at a loss to understand the real cause of such a behaviour on the part of the Jail authorities. I found both the Magistrate and the Prosecution Counsel earnestly solicited about the hunger-strikers' condition. When I told them that negotiations were not finished and before I saw the officials and put things before them I would like to have some further talk with all the accused, both the gentlemen and the women, I was not surprised at the turn of events took, as I think it is a piece of experience similar to that which Prof. Kripalani had when he was told 'this is Punjab.'—Free Press.

EDUCATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

LADY WITNESSES STONGLY URGED COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

New Delhi, July 26.

Almost all the witnesses who appeared before Primary Education Committee to-day were ladies. Remarkable evidence was given by Mrs. Raza Ullah, a pardah lady representing high class Muslim families. Witnesses for the first time stepped out of purda to give evidence. She strongly urged compulsory primary education of Muslim girls. She informed Mr. Chatterjee that men were always against the advancement of the other sex so opinion of Muhammadans who opposed the compulsory education should not be considered. She urged religious education and suitable teachers.

NEED OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

Miss Gange, with forty years' experience in teaching and management of Delhi Girls' Schools urged employment of Anglo-Vernacular trained teachers in the primary department as they were more intelligent than merely vernacular trained teachers.

Mrs. Nehru expressed dissatisfaction with the quality and supply of women teachers, and urged nomination of women school boards in municipalities etc. for controlling education.—A. P.

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS

(Continued from page 6.)

of her "sacred trust", a policy of Free Trade to which her own Dominions, let alone other civilised nations would not submit.

Except in one solitary instance, all the Commissions appointed by Government (of India) have been constituted on the basis of a European Chairman and European majority. The policy suitable to the economic problems of India is not determined by Indians but by Britishers, and it is but natural that, with the training they have received, they should visualise each problem from the point of view as to how it will affect Britain.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

"After persistent demands by the people of India for a change of policy, the Fiscal Commission was appointed. The recommendation of the Commission for a policy of Protection qualified (by Government) by the word 'discriminating' was adopted in 1922. The very fact that a special adjective, not known in the economic literature as a qualification, had to be applied in India, shows the hesitation of the British Government in subscribing to the policy of Protection as accepted and successfully worked by all the civilised nations of the world including the British Dominions."

"India naturally asks why there should be such a marked increase in Japan's prosperity, while India's growth is comparatively so little. Can anyone blame India if she reaches the conclusion that this disparity in the economic development of the two Asiatic countries is due in the one case to the fact that Japan as a self-governing nation is able to concentrate on the economic development of the people, while under British rule India has to be content with a policy by the Board of Directors located in London and called the Secretary of State-in-Council."

A NEGLECTED INDUSTRY.

While moving his resolution in favour of the Reserving of the Coastal Trade of India to Indian Shipping, and starting and developing the ship-building industry in India, by liberal help from the State as recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, before the above mentioned Congress, Mr. Narotam Morarji, representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, said:—

"The history of Indian shipping right down to the early decades of the last century shows that not only was Indian ship-building adequate for all the requirements of Indian trade, but was also far-famed enough to have vessels built in India not merely for foreign merchant fleets, but also for the English and other fighting navies. The ships built in India but of Indian timber continued to have the predominant position until the transition stage when wood and sail were replaced by steel and steam. When this revolution in ship building came about, practically all the maritime countries saw to it that the transition was gradual and not prejudicial to the interests of their national industries. Here in India, however, unfortunately the reigns of power were in the hands of a foreign Government, established to exploit the economic resources of India for the benefit of aliens living six thousand miles away. The policy of the British Government in India, as we all know, has always been directed for the sole benefit of England and other foreign countries. To reap rich harvest out of India's economic fields was the policy of the English Government and Indian industries were either forced or allowed to decay, and shipping was one of them; and no wonder, when we realize the large amount of money that has been drained out of the country. In the Coastal Trade of India alone, the country loses about twelve crores of rupees every year. In the Overseas Trade of this country, our annual loss exceeds the large amount of fifty crores."

ANTI-NATIONAL POLICY.

"Exploitation in the interests of the foreigners is the key-note of the economic policy of the Government. It is no doubt true that they have not got the courage to make a bold assertion of it. Their end is, however, gained by meeting strong national demands with insufficient and insincere arguments. We have now known well enough and long enough the sort of policy intended to cover their hostile policy detrimental to India's interests. Of course, there is one interest that will doubtless be hit (by the Reservation of the Coastal Trade of India to Indian Shipping), and that is the British shipping monopoly in India, but they have been exploiting this business for the last seventy-five years, during which they have squeezed out enough wealth to satisfy even an unrighteous Mammon."

(To Be Continued.)

LATE COMMISSIONER F. DE LATOUR BOOTH- TUCKER

(Continued from page 6.)

definite manner and seeking forgiveness from God. About a hundred of these new converts followed Major Tucker about from village to village. Everywhere "the poor heard him gladly" and in spite of opposition and persecution many of those who were persuaded to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil, and to live according to the teaching of Jesus Christ, continued to fight in this spiritual war until they finally away rejoicing in the hope of meeting Him in Paradise.

AN INDIAN FIGHTER IN THE CAUSE.

As I write, one of these men comes vividly to my mind. He had listened to the Major's message, sincerely repented of his former evil life, and had taken a bold stand among his fellows. He had been beaten and otherwise ill-treated because he would not return to his old life. Eventually he became a Salvation Army Officer and worked faithfully for a number of years, till one day I happened to be visiting the village where he lay a-grieving. I was requested to go and see him. His last moment had almost come and he had asked his wife and son to dress him in his full Salvation Army Uniform, so that when I saw him he was lying on his bed wearing his red coat, bhagvi dhoti, shoulder-cloth and pagadi, while his face was wreathed in smiles as he testified to the fact that he was prepared to meet his Maker. It was a sight I shall never forget. Were this the only soul that Major Tucker had brought into real communion with the Living God, his sacrifice and toil were amply rewarded; but there are hundreds, nay thousands of others up and down this vast country who can testify to having been blest in a similar fashion. Commissioner Booth-Tucker's desire to feed the hungry and clothe the naked amounted to a passion. Apart from seeing people definitely giving up sin and deciding whole-heartedly to serve God, nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see a crowd of hungry people enjoying a good meal.

ORGANISING FAMINE RELIEF.

A great deal of his personal money was spent in this way, and when he was appointed to America, one of the first things he did was to organize on a large scale Christmas dinners for the deserving poor. Thousands were feasted in Salvation Army Halls and hundreds of others received parcels of food in their homes. This became an institution and is still practised every year throughout the United States. On his return, by way of a welcome, he arranged for the feeding of a huge crowd of beggars in Colombo. He threw himself heart and soul into the work of organizing Famine Relief depots, insisting always on feeding the hungry because they were 'hungry' without any regard to their caste or creed and without so much as a hint that they would be expected to change their religion. He hated the very idea of people making religion a stinking horse for temporal profit. He helped the poor because he loved them, and because of his influence with rich people in America, he was able to get ship-loads of grain sent to this country to feed the starving, free of cost.

His work for the reclamation of the Criminal Tribes is so well known that it is almost superfluous to mention it, and thousands of them and their offspring are now living the lives of respectable honest citizens as a result.

RESCUE HOMES.

By the year 1899 he had established Rescue Homes in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo. The village peasantry in this, and other parts of India were assisted by the establishment of numerous Agricultural or Village Banks. Several hundreds of Day Schools were opened among the so-called untouchables, and before he left India for the last time the great organization he had established was carrying on its activities in over 3,000 different centres in India and Ceylon.

His tongue and pen was ever busy in creating sympathy for the Indian people, and stirring up Indians themselves to work for the betterment of their fellow-men, and it may truthfully be said that from the time he cast in his lot with The Salvation Army, perhaps for sometime before also, his joy was to do all he could for the highest good of the people of this land.

Thousands in India will mourn his death as that of one of their dearest friends.

SELL CHHOTANI MILLS TO HELP NADIR KHAN

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

A peculiar interest attaches to an article which appeared in the "Zamindar" from the pen of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan the other day and was written just as he was about to go back to the jail. In this

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"Ganapati"



article the Maulana indignantly repudiates the suggestion that he is pro-Bacha-i-Saqao and expresses his concurrence with the view, held by an overwhelming majority of Muslim intelligentsia that Nadir Khan is the only man who can be relied on under the present circumstances to save Afghanistan from ruin and anarchy and maintain its integrity and independence. The proprietor of the "Zamindar" concludes the article with the proposal that Maulana Shaukat Ali should be called upon to dispose of the Chotani Mills as soon as practicable and remit the proceeds thereof to Nadir Khan to be used by him for the good of his country. There may be some technical difficulties in giving immediate effect to this suggestion, but there is not the slightest room for doubt that the large sum that may be realised from the sale of the Mills would prove a God-send to the General. The Chotani Saw Mills represent the sacrifices made by Indian Muslims in the cause of the Khilafat and the Turks. As Turkey has cut itself adrift from the Khilafat and the Kemalists have not

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claimed the money for so many years, the best use that could be made of those subscriptions would be to assist Nadir Khan with money at a time when it is urgently needed for preserving the independence of a Muslim land. Most of the subscribers, we are sure, would welcome the proposal and the sooner it is carried into effect, the better will it be for all concerned. The mills are worth lakhs of rupees and lakhs of rupees would be of the utmost help at this juncture in rescuing Afghanistan from the depredations of Bacha-i-Saqao. The Secretary of the Punjab Khilafat Committee has given his whole-hearted support to Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's proposal and we cordially endorse it.

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS

Liverpool---Chicago---New York

OUTLOOK
 Higher Prices expected
 Prices depend on weather
 Constructive side preferred
 Germany active buyer
 Sugar—Purchases on recessions
 visible.
 More offerings anticipated.

COPPER—Fairly active.
 The following weekly Produce Review by Messrs. Newall & Clayton Ltd. Liverpool July 4th will be helpful in studying the present position of rubber produce.

RUBBER.
 London Oct./Dec. Buyers.
 Thursday 27 June 11 1/16d.
 Friday 28 June 11 1/16d.
 Saturday 29 June 11 1/16d.
 Monday 1 July 11 1/16d.
 Tuesday 2 July 11 1/16d.
 Wednesday 3 July 11 1/16d.
 New York Sept.
 Thursday 27 June 21.30
 Friday 28 June 21.10
 Saturday 29 June 21.00
 Monday 1 July 21.00
 Tuesday 2 July 21.00
 Wednesday 3 July 21.00

The market has had a buoyant tone during the past week, and there has been considerably more business passing. The slight advance was started by the small total shipment, 40,398 lbs., for the month of June from the U.S.A. This coincided with the American consumption estimate for June of 44,000 tons. There has been an American enquiry each day, and a noticeable near e.i.f.s. has been retarded any previous advance, are now slowly being absorbed. We have received from a reliable source the following rough consumption of production and consumption for the year:—

	Tons.
Malay	380,000
East Indies	260,000
Ceylon	70,000
Others	45,000
World	30,000
Consumption.	785,000
U.S.A.	500,000
Rest of the world.	300,000
	800,000

The production figures can be estimated within a few thousand tons. It will be seen that the consumption figure is very conservative, taking past months' consumption as a basis for the estimate. There are signs that American buyers are becoming nervous owing to the small totals there and the failure of the market to decline, and there is evidence that if we can maintain the present price for a time they will alter their short position in the near future. It will be seen from the above estimate of production and consumption that Rubber is working into a very interesting position and that some unforeseen factor presents itself we shall see a heavy decline in stocks at the end of this year. We still adhere to the view that in the next few months we shall see a back on to-day's prices as having several pence too cheap.

WHEAT.
 Liverpool, Oct.
 Thursday 27 June 8/6 3/8
 Friday 28 June 8/7
 Saturday 29 June 8/10 5/8
 Monday 1 July 8/10 3/8
 Tuesday 2 July 9/2 3/4
 Wednesday 3 July 9/3 3/8
 Chicago Sept.
 Thursday 27 June 116 1/8
 Friday 28 June 118 3/4
 Saturday 29 June 120 3/8
 Monday 1 July 121
 Tuesday 2 July 122 7/8
 Wednesday 3 July 124 3/4

The Liverpool market has been firm during the greater part of the past week, and June/July parcels have advanced from 6/1 1/2 to 7/3. The Continent has continued to consume considerable quantities of Maize, and Germany has been an active buyer. The Argentine shipment last week was 754,000 quarters, the largest portion of which went to the Continent. The consumption demand has certainly been better, but the advance in price generally has been practically at a standstill, and the trade feels that manufacturers are again running low on raw materials and a better demand is anticipated shortly. We prefer the constructive side of the market.

MAIZE.
 The demand for actuals recently has been practically at a standstill, and the trade feels that manufacturers are again running low on raw materials and a better demand is anticipated shortly. We prefer the constructive side of the market.

The Chicago market has been steady throughout the past week, being sustained by the strength of wheat, in spite of continued excellent weather in the Corn Belt of the U.S.A. Country traders who made purchases some little time ago have apparently been content to take moderate profits, and this for the moment is checking further advance in prices.

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The present outlook is well below that of a year ago. It would appear that unless good rains fall immediately the prospects are that the crop will turn out distinctly short.

ARGENTINE.—Owing to the dryness of the soil, ploughing and sowing are making slow progress. It is reported that the acreage may show a reduction of 15 per cent. in the Northern States, which would amount to around one million acres.

AUSTRALIA.—Droughty conditions still prevail in the Eastern States, and failing early relief, poor yields are anticipated. In the West, however, the crop outlook is normal.

EUROPE.—Crop accounts continue to be generally satisfactory, and there is every reason on present prospect to anticipate a total out-turn equal, if not exceeding, that of last year.

We are now in the middle of the crop scare period, and nervous, erratic markets are to be expected. Price movement will continue to be governed by crop reports, especially as regards Canada and the U.S.A. Sentiment generally is bullish, and there is no doubt that Chicago and Winnipeg are still in a mood to take full advantage of any adverse crop developments.

If, of course, the crops in the Southern Hemisphere are going to suffer from unfavourable growing conditions in addition to those of Canada and the U.S.A., there would be every reason to anticipate still higher wheat prices. At the same time, the recent advance has been extraordinarily rapid, and it is still possible for better weather in July to considerably improve the Canadian outlook and bring relief to the droughty areas in Argentina and Australia.

COCOA.
 Buyers. Sept.
 Thursday, 27 June 45/6 45/7 1/2
 Friday, 28 June 45/3 45/6
 Saturday 29 June 45/1 45/3
 Monday, 1 July 45/3 45/9
 Tuesday, 2 July 45/4 45/7 1/2
 Wednesday 3 July 46/3 46/6

The market during the past week has been rather inactive mainly due to a scarcity of sellers. Prices generally are a little higher on balance, particularly for the near months, and it is anticipated that there will be some forced liquidation of July. Apparently all the July have been taken up by the various buyers and the position is therefore sounder.

A fair trade has been done in September, but we do not look for much change in the next few days as the American markets are closed until Monday. New York cables that the particular large manufacturer is still accumulating July and September options there, and is apparently taking up all the Cocoa delivered to him on the Exchange.

The demand for actuals recently has been practically at a standstill, and the trade feels that manufacturers are again running low on raw materials and a better demand is anticipated shortly. We prefer the constructive side of the market.

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these announcements may be designed to influence their deliberations, but even if the President's measures are not adopted there is bound to be some natural reduction in production of Sugar in Cuba, as she is in a poor financial position owing to unremunerative prices.

World supplies of Sugar on hand to the latest available dates show an increase of 854,000 tons compared with last year, and prospective supplies from the early new crops total 352,000 tons larger than last year, making a grand total of 1,206,000 tons in excess of last year's figures. World consumption since the beginning of the crop year, 1st September, to the latest available dates showed an increase of 848,000 tons of 8.1 per cent. from last year but in spite of this, production has continued to run ahead of consumption and there are no indications at present of any early dispersion of the heavy surplus supplies that now hang over the market.

Any sustained upward movement in prices would therefore appear dependent on a poor yield from the European Beet crop this year or reduced production in Cuba, Porto Rico or India in the Spring of 1930.

Although all the present talk of restricted production from next year's crop is still very vague there is always the chance that something may develop, and this, coupled with the possibility of serious crop damage in some important producing countries and the growing evidence of increasing consumption, encourages us to believe that 1930 deliveries bought on recessions to the 2 cent level may ultimately show a good profit.

COFFEE.
 Closing Prices (Rio).
 New York Sept. Dec.
 Thursday 27 June 14.50 14.10
 Friday 28 June 14.46 14.00
 Saturday 29 June Closed
 Monday 1 July 14.35 13.90
 Tuesday 2 July 14.30 13.90
 Wednesday 3 July 14.22 13.83

The market has been easier during the past week, principally owing to cheaper offerings of Victoria Coffees, but buyers have not been inclined to offer freely owing to the uncertainty of the July position.

While the low visible supply of Brazilian Coffee in the U.S.A. is an encouraging feature to Brazil, the extent to which Milds have replaced Brazilian Coffees and the apparent falling off in the consumption of Coffee in general must be a disquieting development to them. Total world consumption for the first eleven months of this year shows a decrease of 1,148,000 bags from the figures of the same period last year. During the past eleven months consumption of Milds has increased by 680,000 bags, but that of Brazilian Coffee has decreased by 1,828,000 bags from the figures of the same time last year.

Beginning this week the Defense Institute will start accepting new crop Coffees in the regulating warehouses, and although only one-twelfth of the estimated total crop will be accepted each month the large prospective yield should result in increasing warehouse receipts every month of the coming crop year.

A private authority estimates the coming Rio crop at 4,500,000 bags, the Victoria crop at 2,000,000 bags, and the Bahia yield at 500,000 bags. This shows a total of seven million bags for crop outside Santos, or one million bags more than had been previously estimated.

Cost and freight offers are now about on parity with future prices, and it is believed that with the amount of Santos rain-damaged Coffee diminishing, better grades of coffee growth will be offered more freely and so reduce the present high premiums on the New York Exchange.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market this week has been fairly active, and prices have fluctuated within narrow limits, the final tone being rather dull, and the backwardation having again given place to a small contango. English warehouse stocks during June show a total increase of 2,820 tons bringing the total stock of rough Copper up to 6,630 tons. Producers still maintain their prices, whilst consumers appear to be covered for their immediate requirements although consumptions is still on a high scale.

Today's prices:—
 Cash £72 10/0—£72 11/3.
 Three months £72 12/6—£72 15/0.
 Tin.—The Standard market has been firm, and the reduction in the visible supply of 841 tons during June has given a good impression. A considerable amount of bear covering has taken place, and the group have also bought fair quantities for forward delivery. Consumption in America is quite satisfactory and when the seasonal dullness is over it may again touch very high proportions. In the meantime we do not think anything very exciting will happen until the meeting of the producers, which is provisionally fixed to be held within about a week's time.

Today's prices:—
 Cash £204 0/0—£204 5/0.
 Three months £207 2/6—£207 7/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York July 27.
 Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot Closed.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 27.
 Silver—China Banks' small sellers. Small Business Market is quiet.
 Today's Price.
 Spot 24 3/8
 Forward 24 1/2
 Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 24 1/4 11/12

Sabarmati Floods Subsiding

STORIES OF THRILLING RESCUES

WOMAN'S PLUCKY FIGHT AGAINST FLOOD

AHMEDABAD, July 27.
 Floods in the River Sabarmati are now slowly subsiding. But the report that Mount Abu had 14 inches of rain this morning have again created apprehension in the minds of people.

Even now the exact number of drowned persons is not known. But it could be said with a certain amount of accuracy that about 30 lives have been lost from Ahmedabad alone.

THRILLING RESCUES.
 Many stories of thrilling rescue have come to light. As soon as the story of flood came to the knowledge of the staff of Prof. Karlekar's Grand Circus which was quite close to the river, Mr. B. I. V. Naidu, Manager of Karlekar's Circus sent immediately some ring boys with ropes. They climbed down the pillars of the bridge and from a height of about 16 ft. sent down ropes for the drowning men at great personal risks. In this way six lives are reported to have been saved.

The elephants of this Circus Company were also in the river bed when the floods occurred. But these animals with their "Mavats" on their back, swam the river and came safely to the other side of the river. Otherwise the mavats would have been drowned.

WOMAN'S FIGHT AGAINST FLOOD.
 A washerwoman who knew swimming, bravely struggled with the flood and swam some distance and was saved while her relatives numbering about four are reported to have been drowned.

About two or three persons were saved by some policemen near the Police Headquarters. It is also stated that many cattle, buffaloes, cows, goats, etc., of the villages on the river banks were drowned and extensive damage had been done to property.

The police, it is reported, have been suspended all pedestrian traffic on the bridge.

A large crowd is still pouring in to watch the floods.—Free Press.

A TRAGIC SPECTACLE
AHMEDABAD, July 27.
 The river Sabarmati in sudden floods this afternoon presented a tragic spectacle. The unexpected rush came swirling struggling human beings helpless animals and huge uprooted trees. The men, mostly washermen, were taken by surprise. All attempts at rescuing them by throwing lines to them from the bridge proved unsuccessful. It is estimated that 35 men have been carried off from Ahmedabad alone while the number of persons from other places is not known.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

HEAVY RAIN IN NORTH GUJARAT AND RAJPUTANA

POONA, July 27.
 Yesterday's depression lies this morning over West Rajputana. It has caused locally heavy rain in North Gujarat and Rajputana. Monsoon is active in Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India and Sind and is strengthening along West Coast.

A shallow depression has appeared this morning over South Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces, Sind, East Rajputana, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, South West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point, and Gwa four inches each; Akayab two; Minbu one and a half; Anherst, Diamond Island, and Lashio one; Cherranpuzhi three; Patna two; Gaya one and a half; Dhubri three quarters; Allahabad, Dehra Dun and Neechum one and a half; Gorakhpur and Jubbulpore one; Mount Abu sixteen; Fort Sandeman, and Desha three; Udupur two; Jodhpur, Kotah and Ahmedabad one; Mahabaleswar and Morera one; and Ratnagiri and Cochin two.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal and the Punjab and extend in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in South and West Rajputana and the adjoining districts and moderate to heavy along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills during the next thirty-six hours.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about three thousand and two hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at four hours thirty-seven minutes on Saturday, July 27.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 28.
 General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Sind and along the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, east Central India, Sind and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the east Central Provinces, the southwest Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. States are generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, north-east Baluchistan and parts of the United Provinces and in defect in Berar and the adjoining parts of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were above normal in Mysore, the north Bombay Deccan and the north Madras Coast, and below it in Rajputana and north Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 100 degree at Madras.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces and Sind and extend in the east Central Provinces, the north Madras Coast and the Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 28th July 1929.

Station	Rainfall, Inches
Allahabad	0.53
Cawnpore	1.50
Mainpuri	0.49
Delhi	0.42
Lahore	0.32
Quetta	0.42
Jacobabad	0.43
Karachi	0.11
Jaipur	1.42
Ajmer	0.12
Mount Abu	0.07
Deesa	1.99
Surat	0.13
Ahmedabad	0.05
Nemuch	0.01
Indore	0.05
Ratnagiri	0.01
Marmugao	0.62
Hyderabad (Sind)	7.50
Karwar	3.65
Poona	0.04
Mahabaleswar	1.23
Belgaum	0.34
Mangalore	0.41
Calicut	1.26
Cochin	1.67
Trivandrum	0.71
Madras	0.61
Hyderabad (Sind)	7.50

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of Saturday.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.720 inches (0.94 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. -0.055.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees (1.0 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.3 degrees (1.2 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 213 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.72 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Squally.

Earthquake Report.—An earth quake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 4 hrs. 37 minutes this morning (I.S.T.).

As the public are already aware, floods have caused havoc in parts of Assam and Eastern Bengal. The districts of Cachar and Sylhet in Assam have been most seriously affected, and in Bengal the districts of Tippera and Cittaogong Hill Tracts have suffered considerably.

Many people have lost their lives and thousands and thousands have been rendered homeless, shelterless and destitute. That at some places in Assam even elephants have been swept away goes to show the force of the current that the people of those parts had to face. Houses have been washed away, cattle and other domestic animals have perished, and crops in the fields and the belongings of the people, including

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Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)
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THROUGHOUT THE EAST
 KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces and Sind and extend in the east Central Provinces, the north Madras Coast and the Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 28th July 1929.

Station	Rainfall, Inches
Allahabad	0.53
Cawnpore	1.50
Mainpuri	0.49
Delhi	0.42
Lahore	0.32
Quetta	0.42
Jacobabad	0.43
Karachi	0.11
Jaipur	1.42
Ajmer	0.12
Mount Abu	0.07
Deesa	1.99
Surat	0.13
Ahmedabad	0.05
Nemuch	0.01
Indore	0.05
Ratnagiri	0.01
Marmugao	0.62
Hyderabad (Sind)	7.50
Karwar	3.65
Poona	0.04
Mahabaleswar	1.23
Belgaum	0.34
Mangalore	0.41
Calicut	1.26
Cochin	1.67
Trivandrum	0.71
Madras	0.61
Hyderabad (Sind)	7.50

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massages into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED WAX
 (Registered Trade Mark)
 DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair. Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

rice, paddy, straw, etc., have been destroyed. Many villages have been completely devastated. Thousands of people in the affected areas are starving at present and on account of the destruction of crops famine stalks them in the face. 30,000 people in the district of Cachar alone are to be fed daily. Relief is not only urgently necessary but relief work will have to be continued for a long time to come.

Already many relief committees have been formed and relief work has begun. The Council of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League has also, at a recent meeting formed a committee of six members, namely, Moulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C., Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad, M.L.C., Moulvi Wahed Hosain, Moulvi Nazir Ahmad Chaudhury, Moulvi Majibur Rahman (ex-officio) and Mr. Lutf Ali, bar-at-law, with Mr. Lutf Ali as Secretary and Treasurer, to collect subscriptions for the relief of the distressed people and thus supplement the work which the other relief committees have been doing.

We appeal to the generosity of the people outside the affected areas to stretch their hands of succour towards the Muslim League Flood Relief Committee and contribute to the Relief Fund it has opened for the benefit of the suffering millions in the flood affected areas and we fervently hope that the generous public will unobscure their purse-strings and contribute their mites to the Relief Fund.

All contributions are to be remitted to Mr. Lutf Ali, Secretary, Muslim League Flood Relief Committee, at 11/5, Karaya Bazar Road, Calcutta.

READY COTTON SALES.
 Bombay, July 28.
 300 Tons of raw cotton from American 287/291
 100 Doo Nagar 248
 300 P. D. Tata & Co. Upland 325/327
 100 Do. Nizamabad 350
 100 David Sassoon Mill Hanks 220
 100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Berar 273
 100 Do. Atolia 274
 100 Do. Jalna 270
 100 P. Crystal & Co. Shegaon 108 1/2
 100 Do. Pachora Old 160
 100 Oshman Sultan Senabad 273
 100 Ralli Bros. Nizamabad 340
 100 Volkart Bros. Senabad 280
 200 Do. Latur 200
 100 S. J. David Anjar 280
 100 B. Karshandas Gulabpura 236
 Saturday, Room Rate was closed.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
 F. P. Bales 1928-29
 Receipts to date 26-7-29 926000
 Receipts Yesterday 26-7-29 4000
 Exports to date 26-7-29 810400
 Stock at Port 26-7-29 541000
 Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-29 223000
 Visible Supply 26-7-29 816000
 Quantity in Sight 26-7-29 174400
 16750000

THE JUPITER

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PRADESHAN K. MEHTA IN 1911

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THE JUPITER INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 29 1929

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY.

Welcome Message from Mahatma

GENERAL APATHY OF MUSLIMS DEPLORED

Intensive Campaign to Remove It.

The efforts of the Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party which was brought into existence three weeks ago with a view to support the Congress policy and combat communalism, took tangible shape, when at a meeting of the party held in the Congress House on Sunday, the draft constitution was adopted and machinery to carry on its work not only in Bombay, but throughout the Presidency, was set up.

According to the constitution, the Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim party will be controlling and organising divisions or branches in Bombay and its suburbs, Gujarat, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Sind, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Poona and Hyderabad.

The City of Bombay will have its own organisation which also will start sub-branches in the city and suburbs with a view to induce Muslims to join the Congress in furtherance of the objects of the party.

The meeting of the Bombay Presidency Congress Muslim Party was held first. Mr. S. A. Brelvi was proposed to the chair.

Mr. Brelvi addressing the members said: "Friends, this is the first meeting of our party. I thank you for taking the trouble to attend the meeting. Mr. Abid Ali will shortly give you a report of the work done by the party during the last three weeks. You must have noticed that the formation of our party has been enthusiastically welcomed by the country generally, and we are thankful to the press particularly for encouraging our humble efforts. WELCOME FROM ALL OVER COUNTRY."

"We have received messages of welcome from leaders like Mahatma Gandhi. To my mind the formation of this party has done one great thing for which we have reason to be grateful. It has served the purpose of being the beginning of a hopeful change in the atmosphere of our public life which has been polluted with the communal poison." Pandit Motilal has welcomed this party in a very statesmanlike message which you have no doubt read in the papers. In my opinion, that message will form the basis of the Hindu-Muslim settlement. Already, the Muslim leaders are meeting at Allahabad and I am quite sure, with the return of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to India, efforts will be made to reach an agreement on the Muslim amendments to the Nehru Report.

"INTERESTING" OPPOSITION. I am of course not unmindful of the fact that we have met with a certain amount of opposition from a certain well-known quarter. I do not want to mention it by name. Life will not be interesting without any opposition. It will make our task not more difficult but more interesting. It will add zest to our efforts.

GENERAL APATHY OF MUSLIMS. The real difficulty that we have to meet will not be the opposition from this quarter, but the general apathy of the Muslims themselves. We have not only to induce the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers but also impress upon them the need, in the interest of the country, of co-operating with the Hindus in making the country free. Our party will not succeed if it does not induce Muslims to take their due share in the struggle for our country's freedom. In conclusion, let me hope the party will carry on its work successfully and contribute its humble service to the country."

GENEROUS RESPONSE FROM PROMINENT MUSLIMS. Mr. Abid Ali, the Secretary of the party then read a short account of the activities of the party since it came into existence, three weeks ago. He said that the Constitution

Committee which was appointed at the preliminary meeting of the party met thrice and had drafted a constitution which had been circulated to the members. The party invited prominent Muslims, all over the Presidency, to join it and he was glad that the response was encouraging. Muslims from the various divisions of the Presidency like Karnatak, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Sind and the Bombay City had come forward to join the party. A meeting was held under the auspices of the party some days ago under the presidency of Mr. S. A. Brelvi when Mr. Mahomed Ali spoke on the objects of the party. The meeting was well attended by Muslims and was a complete success.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE. Mr. Abid Ali here read a message sent by Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Brelvi for the party. It read: "I am glad you are having a Congress Muslim party. If it is well supported and if it does not go to sleep, it must prove a tower of strength to the Congress and the institution will be of real service to India in general, and the Muslim community in particular."

Proceeding, Mr. Abid Ali said that many prominent men from Sind had agreed to join the party. He had received communications from various centres that brisk enrolment of members was going on, and he hoped very soon the party would have a respectable membership on its roll.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS. The election of the office-bearers was then proceeded with. Mr. Y. J. Meher Ali in proposing Mr. S. A. Brelvi to be the President of the party for the current year, said that the reason why he proposed Mr. Brelvi's name was not because he was an influential Muslim, nor because he happened to be the Editor of an illustrious Bombay paper, but because he recognised that he was an Indian first and that he was a true servant in the cause of the national emancipation. If Mr. Brelvi departed from that ideal, the speaker would be the first to remove him. (Laughter and cries "He won't do so.") The same reason that had prompted Muslims to start the party had prompted the speaker to propose Mr. Brelvi's name to the Presidency. They had to realise that religion was after all a private affair and that national service must be placed above every thing.

Mr. Sidik having seconded the proposal, Mr. Brelvi was unanimously elected the President of the Party. The following office-bearers and Executive Committee members were then elected:—
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Abbas S. Tayebji and Mahomed Ali
Secretaries: Messrs. Abid Ali Jafferhai and Yousuf J. Meherali.
Treasurer: Dr. Mazhar Haq Gour.

A Provisional Working Committee was also elected with powers to co-opt additional members.

The meeting then terminated.

CITY OF BOMBAY CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY.

The meeting of the City of Bombay Congress Muslim Party was then held with Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the chair.

Mr. Y. J. Meherali moved that a Working Committee should be appointed to carry out the work of the party in the city of Bombay and organise branches in the City.

The proposal was unanimously accepted. The following office-bearers and members of the Working Committee were elected:
President: Mr. S. A. Brelvi.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. Usman Sobani, Dr. Rajabali V. Patel, Mr. Mohammed Ali.
Secretaries: Messrs. Abid Ali Jafferhai and Yousuf J. Meherali.
(Continued on page 8.)

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN MALKAPUR MANY LIVES LOST FOR WANT OF PROMPT MEDICAL HELP

(From Our Correspondent.)
MALKAPUR, July 27. It is over a fortnight since cholera broke out in Malkapur, but up to this time the Municipality or Government has not taken any strong measures to put it down, and consequently the epidemic has now taken a turn for the worse. A man dies in 6 or 8 hours from the time of attack. Such a virulent type of cholera was not heard of at least in the last ten years. Since the outbreak nearly 300 persons were attacked and about 100 of them have died. The Civil Court and all the schools are closed.

The disease is now slowly spreading to the villages, and in the absence of prompt measures many a poor man will die for want of help.

MAHARAJA TO PAY DAMAGES BURDWAN SUED BY ENGLISH GIRL

The following appears in the "Daily News":
The Maharajah of Burdwan and his daughter were witnesses at West London County Court in mail week. The Maharajah was sued by Miss Zena Bell, of Philbeach-gardens, Kensington, for the recovery of certain jewellery.

Giving evidence, the Maharajah said he met Miss Bell in Calcutta. His daughter and Miss Bell became friends, and Miss Bell stayed with them in London for some time.

Noticing that some of his daughter's jewellery was missing, he questioned her, and she gave him pawn tickets.

When he redeemed the articles he found that four of them belonged to Miss Bell. He offered to return them to her for £10.

The Kumari, daughter of the Maharajah, said she gave Miss Bell

FOURTH TEST MATCH England's 427 For 7 CENTURIES BY WYATT AND WOOLLEY

LONDON, July 27. The fourth test match between England and South Africa commenced this morning at Manchester in fine weather. The wicket was perfect. Mr. Carr, England captain, won the toss and England batted first. Sutcliffe who opened the innings with Bowley was bowled by Morkel for nine. Wyatt joined Bowley, and both were together with eleven and four respectively, when the score was 34 for one wicket.

Bowley was bowled by Bell for 13. At lunch, England had made 130 for two wickets, Wyatt and Woolley being not out.

At tea interval, England had made 317 for four wickets. (Wyatt not out 104 and Woolley 164.)

Later.—At the close of day's play England had made 427 for seven wickets.

THE TEAMS.
The teams are:—England: Carr (captain), Wyatt, Sutcliffe, Bowley, Hendren, Woolley, Leyland, Barratt, Freeman, Duckworth and Geary. Barratt and Hendren were taken in place of Tate and Hammond. South Africa:—Stiegle, Catterall, Mitchell, Taylor, Morkel, Deane, Cameron, Owen Smith Quinn, Vincent and Bell.—Reuter.

certain jewellery to pledge. She accepted the money that Miss Bell brought back on trust.

Mr. Fortune, for the defendant, said the case came down to the Maharajah having redeemed the articles, and asked for £10 back for Miss Bell's jewellery. He asked the Judge to acquit the Maharajah on a charge of wrongful detention of the jewellery.

The Judge awarded nominal damages of 1s. each for the plaintiff in respect of two unnamed articles.

'BE ENTERPRISING AND INDEPENDENT'

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Appeal to Saraswat Youths.

A REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Delivering the Convocation address to the students of the Saraswat community who had come out successful in the last University examinations, Mr. M. R. Jayakar asked the youths to alter their future outlook. He exhorted them not to be enmeshed in subordinate Government services, but look out for more ennobling and enterprising vocations calling for the greatest exertion rather than ease and comfort.

The "Convocation" was held under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall on Saturday afternoon when Mr. S. N. Kalbag, the Vice-President of the Association, was "At Home". The function was largely attended by ladies.

MR. JAYAKAR'S APPEAL. Mr. Jayakar said that it was a revelation to him to see many Saraswat ladies participating in the cultural activities of the Association. The Saraswat community was at one time in the forefront of political and social life of Bombay and had left a glorious tradition for the young men of the present generation to copy. They had, however, now come to a stage when young men should alter their outlook on the future. In the old days, Indian Civil Service used to be the ideal of most young men. They had since wandered away from that ideal. They had their share in the public service in the past and they should not quarrel if Government now transferred the same to Mahomedans and backward communities. After all, subordinate service killed

one's individuality, the spirit of research and enterprise. They must give up their fondness for a life of ease enjoyed in the service of others and think out careers for themselves which required, great patience and perseverance, a spirit of adventure and heart to work.

ENTERPRISE, THE ESSENCE OF YOUTH.

Their love of ease and contentment with petty jobs in subordinate ranks of the service was responsible for their being elbowed out of many lucrative professions and from public life. Large tracts of lands and many industries were awaiting to be utilised by the educated young men who were now faced with the consequences of unemployment. Enterprise, he said, was the essence of youth, love of ease, contentment and want of ambition, its worst enemy.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Mr. S. S. Balsekar, President of the Association, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Jayakar gave a graphic tale of the woes of the unemployed Saraswats who are making a daily pilgrimage to Fort in futile hunt for jobs and said that to such young men Mr. Jayakar's advice should be most timely and welcome. At the same time he expressed satisfaction at the fact that a number of Saraswats had set a good example to the community by taking up commercial and industrial careers, of whom the Vice-President of the Association, and their host of the evening, was a very notable example.

DOING HIS BEST FOR INDIA? MR. BENN'S YEARNING

WANTS INDIANS' FRIENDSHIP IN PROSPERITY & ADVERSITY

LONDON, July 27. Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Shiels were among the guests at a banquet of the Indian Social Club.

Dr. Paranjpye proposing the toast of the guests assured Mr. Wedgwood Benn that all Indians wished him God-speed in his work. They felt that from the Labour Party, Indians would get better treatment than from other parties. The times were fraught with great possibilities. Dr. Paranjpye recalled Dr. Shiels' work on the Ceylon Commission and hoped the experience which Dr. Shiels had gained there would be valuable in considering analogous problems in India.

Mr. Benn responding, said it was the greatest thing for the Secretary of State for India to be acquainted with Indians and he welcomed the opportunity because Indians as friends would stand by him when he was right and as friends would also stand by him if he was wrong. When his office ended he hoped it would be said that he did his best to serve India.

HAJ PILGRIMS' HARDSHIPS

A PATNA ADVOCATE'S SUGGESTIONS

PATNA, July 27. Giving evidence before the Haj Enquiry Committee, to-day, Mr. Kurshaid Hasnain, Advocate, Patna High Court, related his personal experiences of the hardships and troubles that pilgrims have to undergo in respect of accommodation on steamers, in respect of water supply, vaccination, etc., and suggested that if bunks were provided for them that would considerably minimise their troubles and would be a great improvement over the present state of affairs.

COMMUNAL FEEDING.

He preferred communal feeding on board ship provided it was done under strict supervision and cooked and served by Muslims.

He was further questioned as to some length by the committee on the compulsory introduction of inoculation and vaccination of pilgrims in order to avoid the hardships that they have to undergo at the Kamran quarantine. He strongly maintained that in no case inoculation and vaccination should be made compulsory. He had religious and conscientious scruples to being vaccinated or inoculated. He regarded it as a very objectionable thing to inject foreign and unclean vaccine into a healthy and clean body. He would recommend that the conditions at Kamran be improved, but would not consent to compulsory vaccination or inoculation. He thought the deposits from pilgrims should cover only fares of return charges up to the port of embarkation. He recommended that Haj committees should have sufficient powers vested in them.

Mr. Samsuddin who was the next witness examined, preferred compulsory inoculation and vaccination to the hardships at the Kamran Quarantine station.—Free Press.

Paris.—In Davis Cup Challenge Round Allison and Van Ryn (America) best Cochet and Borotra (France) by 6/1, 8/6/4.—Reuter.

RAMANAND CHATTERJEE SEDITION CASE

Startling Admissions by Govt. Witnesses

HAVEN'T READ "INDIA IN BONDAGE"

CALCUTTA, July 27. It was sympathetic towards Indian aspirations.

LORD MORLEY'S VIEWS. Question: Did not Lord Morley declare in 1909 that as far as imagination travelled he would not India under a personal rule of Englishmen. Answer: Lord Morley was expressing the opinion that India was not fit for democracy and as far as he could say, would not be fit for democracy for a long time. Lord Morley was a man who was held in high esteem by men like Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Gokhale and others.

Proceeding the witness said that no responsible individual would say that the Government of India Act was a pretence or make-believe.

I HAVEN'T READ THE BOOK. Examined by Mr. N. C. Sen, Counsel for Chatterjee. Sir "C. Mitter said that he had been a reader of the "Modern Review" for a number of years. The magazine occupied a good position. Witness has not read the book. "India in Bondage". Chatterjee has been in public life for a long time. Continuing the witness said he was aware that since 1924 there had been a demand for acceleration of the date of the Statutory Commission. After the return there is a great deal of agitation amongst certain people against granting further power to the Indian people. He knew at the present moment there is a section of people in India who are not content with mere grant of Dominion Status, but would like to have independence. As a Minister he could not do many things for education and sanitation because of want of faith of people in themselves. Money was not the chief obstacle. He was interested in the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive.

Question: To your knowledge a combination of those two functions gave rise to a lot of mal-administration of Justice? Answer: It is more what is suspected than what is done. It gives rise to criticism when there is no mal-administration.

HOW HE SIGNED. Mr. W. S. Hopkins, Chief Secretary to Government said that before putting his signature on the order sanctioning the prosecution he did not acquaint himself with the contents of the book. He could not say whether any member of the Government had read the book before sanction was accorded.

Questioned, the witness said that the real bureaucracy was inconsistent with democratic form of responsible Government.

Question: On the other hand, you admit that those who want India to develop free institutions must ask for a cessation of bureaucratic type of rule.

Answer: Not necessarily. The case has been adjourned.—Free Press.

MADRAS SIMONITES' REPORT

TO BE PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

MADRAS, July 27. It is understood that at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 9th August, Sir A. P. Patro, Chairman of the Madras Simon Commission, will present the report of the Committee and move that in accordance with the resolution of the Council, the same be forwarded to the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

Question: I think you agree with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as one of those who belong to the sympathetic school?

Answer: I never believe in his politics.

Question: I think you remember Bright also was a member of this school of thought.

Answer: In certain matters he was sympathetic towards Indians.

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